

O. PALMER,

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JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

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CZAR URGES PEACE.

ASKS SECOND CONFERENCE OF POWERS AT THE HAGUE.

Emperor Nicholas invites Nations of the World to Another Peace Conference—Russian Ruler Said to Be Backed by President Roosevelt.

Emperor Nicholas again appears before the world as a promoter of universal peace. No sooner is the Russo-Japanese war over, and even before the peace treaty has been ratified, than his majesty is issuing invitations to a second peace conference at The Hague. It is announced officially in St. Petersburg that "the Russian government proposes to address the foreign powers with a view to the holding of a second peace conference at The Hague."

It is known that negotiations preceding this announcement that the government "proposed to address the powers" were entered into especially



EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

with the United States and were conducted with the greatest secrecy, there being not the slightest inkling that Russia contemplated anything of the kind.

The announcement created the greatest surprise. That Russia should plan a second conference, despite the steps already taken by President Roosevelt, was heard with amazement. It is clear that the step could not be taken by Russia without first reaching a complete understanding with President Roosevelt.

The fact that President Roosevelt is reported as being entirely in sympathy with the proposal, and that he is said to believe that to the initiator of the first Hague conference should belong the honor of convoking the second, and readily and gladly acceded to the Russian proposal, is clear proof that the conference already has been called, and that President Roosevelt relinquished his part in it to Emperor Nicholas.

There will be many important topics discussed at the next world's peace conference and it is the belief of some Washington men that an agreement will be reached by which the danger of war will be greatly decreased by concluding a treaty which will provide that war shall be waged only for certain vital reasons and only after an honest attempt has been made to reach an amicable agreement.

One of the important questions to be considered will be the firing of explosives from balloons. At the last peace conference it was agreed that for a period of five years no nation a party to the treaty would resort to this practice. The five-year limit has expired and there is nothing to prevent any nation from dropping projectiles from balloons into the territory of its enemy.

Another important question will be the more liberal treatment of the Red Cross society by all the nations during a war, looking to giving it more liberty of action and better protection. The treatment of the sick and wounded will also be taken up and some regulations regarding the launching of floating mines will be considered, as well as the sphere of action of submarine vessels.

When the conference convenes some proposition looking to limiting the sphere of military operations will be submitted with a view to mitigating the horror of war, and limiting the scope of operations to a smaller area. Questions growing out of the Russo-Japanese war will also be taken up for consideration, including that of the disposition of interned warships.

Dr. William Oser recently held a quiet cure for gonorrhea. First pick a handkerchief from the pocket of a spinster who never wished to wed; second, wash the handkerchief in an honest miller's pond; third, dry it on the hedge of a person who never was covetous; fourth, send it to the shop of a physician who never killed a patient; fifth, mark it with a lawyer's ink who never cured a client; and, sixth, apply it, hot, to the gonorrhea. A speedy cure must follow.

"Ock" Chubb, one of the wealthiest men in Henry county, was shot and killed by his brother, C. W. Chubb, proprietor of Pleasantville, Ky. The murdered man was 60 years old and his brother 45. The brothers had some difficulty over money matters, but their friends attribute the shooting to the long-continued part. A speedy cure must follow.

HAS AROUSED THE PRESIDENT.

Failure of the Law to Punish Crime Proven by Figures.

Crime in this country has reached a point where it will be made the subject of a part of the President's message. The lax manner of enforcing the law will be dwelt upon.

For this purpose statistics are now being compiled by the census bureau. They show the following record during the past twenty years:

Year.	Homicide.	Ex. L.	Lynch.	Idem.
1887.....	1,828	108	131	181
1888.....	1,400	83	123	133
1889.....	2,385	79	125	144
1890.....	2,184	87	144	175
1891.....	3,587	99	175	175
1892.....	4,290	102	123	193
1893.....	4,006	123	193	193
1894.....	6,701	107	230	230
1895.....	6,015	128	200	200
1896.....	6,890	128	190	190
1897.....	10,500	122	181	181
1898.....	10,852	122	181	181
1899.....	9,329	128	186	186
1900.....	7,840	130	127	127
1901.....	8,225	131	107	107
1902.....	8,275	117	115	115
1903.....	7,825	118	125	125
1904.....	8,834	144	96	96
1905.....	8,978	121	104	104
1906.....	8,482	116	90	90
Total.....	131,951	2,286	2,020	2,020

The figures show that the number of executions has decreased steadily since 1885, while the number of murders and homicides has increased, but there is nothing in the statistics to explain the decrease.

Eminent lawyers ascribe the decrease in executions to two causes, one being the growing sentiment against capital punishment and the other and more important one being the lax administration of the criminal laws and the fact that attorneys take advantage of every technicality to save the lives of the accused. In his Yale address, referred to the prevalence of this method of practice among criminal lawyers, and declared that the judges should be given the power to compel the lawyers to try their cases on their merits and not permit them to exaggerate unimportant evidence and cover up the substantial merits.

Statistics covering the years since 1894 to 1905 show the causes of all murders and homicides committed in that period. During the eleven years 51,662 persons lost their lives as the result of quarrels, 23,508 as the result of unknown causes, 4,381 as the result of jealousy, 4,711 were killed by highwaymen and 2,510 mothers killed their infants.

There were fewer lynchings in 1904 than any year since 1894. In 1892, according to the statistics, there were 230 persons killed by lynchings, the greatest number in any of the eleven years. The number killed by lynchings has fluctuated each year, but there has been a gradual decrease until 1904, showing there were only 90 lynchings by mob violence.

CUSTER'S SLAYER DIES.

Rain-in-the-Face, Noted Sioux Chief, Expires on the Reservation.

Rain-in-the-Face, the Sioux chief who was reported to have fired the shot which killed Gen. Custer, died the other day at the Standing Rock reservation, in Doreman county, S. D.

The Indian, during his lifetime, gave the United States troops as much trouble as any other who ever lived. He always bore the reputation of being a "bad" Indian, and never lost his hatred for the white man.

Rain-in-the-Face joined Sitting Bull in his famous uprising, and was one of the leaders in the battle of the Little Big Horn river, June 25, 1876, which is particularly known as the "Custer massacre." He always claimed that he fired the shot which ended the life of Custer. Rain-in-the-Face was a pure blooded Sioux, and was 62 years old at the time of his death.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRE.

Philadelphia reformers have disclosed the fact that of a house vote of 60,000 polled in that city in the interest of ring politicians more than one-third were dead men.

William B. Gill, formerly a district superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died at his home in Cheltenham, an suburb of Philadelphia. He was 50 years of age.

Reports on oil production in the Texas district during August show a decrease as compared with July of more than 1,000,000 barrels. The figures for July were 4,585,500 and for August 3,550,500. Every field in the district has shared in the slump.

J. W. Gletman of New York has applied to the court of chancery in Trenton, N. J., for the appointment of a receiver for the American Machine Company of Erie, Pa.

The National Firemen's Association closed its annual session at Kansas City after re-electing the old board of officers, headed by President James D. McNeil of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

NO DOUBT OF HIS SINCERITY THIS TIME.



—Chicago Record-Herald.

AGENTS GROW RICH.

Secrets as to How New York Company Enriches Employees.

That nearly all of the first year premiums on new business brought to the New York Life Insurance Company goes back to the pockets of the agents was shown during the session of the Armstrong investigating committee in New York Friday. In one year, according to the testimony, the total direct and indirect cost of the new insurance was a little less than \$10,000,000, and the first year premiums on the same new insurance amounted to a little over \$10,000,000. Theoretically an insurance company must not pay over 50 per cent of the first premiums.

This and many other secrets of the orders of life insurance were laid bare when Inquisitor Hughes turned his investigation to the "Nylis," the organization of the company's agents and agency writers of insurance. The Nylis, for agency directors does practically the same service for salaried agents. This interesting institution is peculiar to the New York Life and takes its name from the initial letters in the words making up the charter name.

The Nylis has various degrees, like other orders. The degrees run from freshman Nylis through first, second and third degree Nylis to senior Nylis. There are only three senior Nylis in the service of the New York Life. There are 400 freshman Nylis and 504 Nylis of the first, second and third degrees, making a total of 916 Nylis of the main body.

In addition to the Nylis there are about 5,000 ordinary agents working on commission and selling life policies. Only the active commission agent who writes as much as \$50,000 a year can be a Nylis. Up to a short time ago it required only \$25,000 insurance to make a man a Nylis.

The association is a mighty thing for certain agents. A senior Nylis is a man who does not have to work at all. All he has to do is to draw enormous commissions, as much as \$10,000 a month, and he is not even required to sell insurance. A senior Nylis is a man who has written in the past, Vice President Buckner said a man would have an independent income after being a Nylis for twenty years.

A senior Nylis gets a commission of \$1 a month for every \$100 of insurance he has written that is still in force. Up to a short time ago he got \$1.50 a month for \$1,000 of insurance. If he had \$1,500 of insurance in force, he was paid \$1,500 a month without working. The other degrees of the Nylis do not give such great advantages. A freshman Nylis gets only 25 cents per month per \$1,000 until he has worked five years, then he goes up by degrees every five years. A senior Nylis with \$1,000,000 of insurance in force would draw under the old plan \$5,000 a month and continue to draw this amount until his death.

BRIT NEWS ITEMS.

The American Zinc and Chemical Company's plant at Utah Junction, Colo., was destroyed by fire. Loss \$75,000.

Fire in the tobacco district in Danville, Va., destroyed three buildings, entailing a loss which will exceed \$100,000.

Mack Murray killed Mrs. Mary Orie, who was in company with a rival suitor, at New Kensington, Pa. A razor was used.

The British steamer Chatham, from London for Yokohama, caught fire in the Stux canal and for a time all canal traffic was blocked.

The Thomas W. Lawson property in Rock Bay, excepting one house, was sold for unpaid taxes, the Boston broker keeping his word not to spoil the auction.

President Paul Morton at the meeting of the agents of the Equitable Life at Manhattan Beach declared he wanted life insurance removed as far as possible from the belt of politics.

E. B. Ewing of St. Louis, who claimed to be a brother-in-law of Senator Cretwell, committed suicide at Butte, Mont., when threatened with prosecution for passing a worthless check.

HURRY UP THE CANAL.

PRESIDENT URGES CONSULTING BOARD TO MAKE HASTE.

"Advise Me, Not What You Think I Want to Hear, but What You Think I Ought to Hear," He Warns—Important Utterances.

President Roosevelt is urging in the strongest terms the necessity for a plan for the construction of the Panama canal which may be accomplished in the shortest possible time. In his recent remarks to the Consulting Board of Engineers of the Isthmian Canal Commission he said many things which are regarded as of the utmost importance in that connection. These remarks have just been transcribed and transmitted to the Board, and General Davis, its chairman, has been authorized to make them public. The President said:

"What I am about to say must be considered in the light of suggestion, not as direction. I have named you because in my judgment you are especially fitted to advise me in planning the great engineering work the world has yet seen; and I expect you to advise me, not what you think I want to hear, but what you think I ought to hear."

There are two or three considerations which I trust you will steadily keep before your minds in coming to a conclusion as to the proper type of canal. I hope that ultimately it will prove possible to build a sea level canal. Such a canal would undoubtedly be best in the end, if feasible; and I feel that one of the chief advantages of the Panama route is that ultimately a sea level canal is a possibility. But while paying due heed to the ideal perfectibility of the scheme from an engineer's standpoint, remember the need of having a canal which shall provide for the immediate building of a canal on the shortest terms and in the shortest possible time. If to build a sea level canal will but slightly increase the risk, then of course it is preferable. But if to adopt the plan of a sea level canal means to incur our hazard, and insure indefinite delay, then it is not preferable. If the advantages and disadvantages are closely balanced, I expect you to say so. I desire also to know whether, if you recommend a high level multilevel canal, it will be possible after it is completed to turn it into or substitute for it, in time, a sea level canal, without interrupting the traffic upon it. Two of the prime considerations to be kept steadily in mind are: 1—The utmost practicable speed of construction; 2—practically certainty that the plan proposed will be feasible, that it can be carried out with the minimum risk.

The quantity of work and the amount of work should be minimized so far as possible. There may be good reason why the delay incident to the adoption of a plan for an ideal canal should be incurred; but if there is not, then I hope to see the canal constructed on a system which will bring to the nearest possible date in the future the time when it is practicable to take the first ship across the isthmus; that is, which will in the shortest time possible secure a Panama waterway between the oceans of such a character as to guarantee permanent and ample communication for the greatest ships of our navy and for the largest commerce on either the Atlantic or the Pacific. The delay in transit of the vessels owing to additional locks would be of small consequence when compared with shortening the time for the construction of the canal or diminishing the risks in its construction.

CIRCUS TENT BLOWN DOWN.

Ringling Bros' Big Canvases Collapsed on 5,000 People.

At Maryville, Mo., three persons were mortally injured when the tents of the Ringling Brothers' circus were blown down Monday afternoon.

Five thousand persons were gathered in the main tent when the storm broke in, and a scene of panic and suffering followed the collapse of the big tent. The structure of the big tent cannot be described. Great poles and whole rows of seats came crashing to the ground, bearing the bodies of spectators—men, women and children—beneath them. Cries of the injured and the shrieks of fear of those who were not hurt were mingled with the roaring of the wind, the trumpeting of elephants and the fearful cries of rage and terror of wild animals in cages or in chains. Twenty cages containing animals were overturned in the midst of the crowd, and the fear that the animals would escape gave new stress to the panic.

The great, heavy, wet canvas buried for some minutes and rendered the work of rescuing the injured very difficult. The stronger of those in the audience rushed for the exits when the first crash came and, in their frenzy to escape, rushed between mothers and their children, separated families, knocked down frail women and added to the general confusion and peril of the situation. The most seriously injured were caught under the great center poles of the main tent. Scarcely one of those buried under the wreckage escaped slight bruises and cuts. Otto Ringling said this was the worst storm his circus had encountered since 1880.

A hand car, carrying fourteen Italians, was on collision with a work train in the north yards of the Buffalo, B. & W. & P. Over 100 cases have been reported to the board of health. The opening of public schools has been deferred and public funerals have been prohibited.

JAPS STIRRED ANEW.

Fresh Wave of Intimidation Sweeps Over the Kingdom.

A fresh wave of intimidation is sweeping over Japan at the announcement that, in spite of Premier Katsura's assurance to the contrary, there does exist in the peace treaty with Russia an article by which Japan undertakes not to fortify Soya strait. The promise is aroused to a high state of indignation.

The agreement not to fortify Soya strait is deemed among the influential classes to be the greatest humiliation Japan has ever suffered. The restriction thus placed on her territorial liberty is looked upon as being an unbearable indignity and as constituting the blackest stain in the history of a country which has never experienced a defeat at the hands of other nations.

The number of direct memorials to the throne from different associations and individuals, condemning the peace treaty and asking that it be not ratified, exceeds forty, among which is an address signed by six professors of the Imperial university, one of whom was recently placed on the retired list owing to his strongly worded anti-peace thesis.

This memorial strongly urges the necessity of refusing to ratify the peace treaty and condemns it as entirely annulling the purpose of the war as set forth in the declaration of hostilities. It also is stated that indisputable reasons exist for refusing to ratify the treaty, which is deemed to be pregnant with elements of humiliation and future danger to the national interests.

Theodore H. Goodman, general passenger and ticket agent of the Southern Pacific company's western system, has asked to be retired and his request will be complied with Sept. 30. Mr. Goodman has been associated with the company for thirty-seven years. He is in ill health.

Gov. Forster has summoned Walter Scott, liberal leader, to form the first government of the new province of Saskatchewan, Canada. Scott will be premier; J. W. Lamont, attorney general, and J. A. Calder, minister of education.

The Roadmasters and Maintenance of Way Association, in session at Niagara Falls, N. Y., elected C. B. Huber of Toledo, Ohio, president and W. Emery of Chicago one of the vice presidents. The opening of public schools has been deferred and public funerals have been prohibited.

An epidemic of typhoid fever prevails in the town of Nantmire, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Over 100 cases have been reported to the board of health. The opening of public schools has been deferred and public funerals have been prohibited.

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WIND AND RAIN DAMAGE CROPS.

Benefit from Higher Temperature in Offset by Heavy Storms.

The weekly summary of crop conditions issued by the weather bureau is as follows:

Except in New England and the northern part of the middle Atlantic States, where the week ended Sept. 18 averaged considerably cooler than usual, the temperature was above the normal and generally favorable, the week being decidedly warm over the greater part of the central valleys, Gulf States and eastern Rocky Mountain slope. Light to heavy frosts occurred in the Rocky Mountain regions and also in North Dakota, the lake region, New England and the northern portion of the middle Atlantic States, but they resulted in no serious injury.

A marked feature of the week was the excessive precipitation, accompanied in places by high winds, in the lower Missouri valley, where much damage was done, especially in central and western Missouri and eastern Kansas. Wet weather also proved detrimental over a large part of the middle Atlantic States and in portions of the south Atlantic and east Gulf districts, while drought continues over portions of Texas. Generally favorable weather prevailed in the central Gulf States, Tennessee and most of the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic States. Favorable weather also prevailed in California and showers relieved drought conditions to a greater or less extent in Washington and Oregon.

While corn has experienced favorable conditions over a large part of the corn belt, late corn in the upper Ohio and Missouri valleys is maturing slowly, and the crop in the lower Missouri valley has suffered seriously from excessive rains and high winds, especially in Missouri and Kansas. In the first mentioned State a large part of the crop has been blown down or badly lodged, much is under water, and that in shock is beginning to mold. Over the northern part of the corn belt from two-thirds to three-fourths of the crop is now safe from frost.

Notwithstanding frequent showers in the spring wheat region, thrashing of spring wheat has been general, shock thrashing in Minnesota being nearly completed. Considerable snail is reported from the Dakotas.

In Illinois the weather during the week was warm and cloudy. Local rains, heavy in parts of central districts, very light elsewhere; corn in excellent condition and has made good progress toward maturity, bulk assured in central and south and early safe in north; pastures, broom corn and cow peas excellent; pastures and apples deteriorating.

FORESHADOWS COAL STRIKE.

Mitchell Calls on Anthracite Miners to Formulate Demands.

President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America has announced that the convention of mine workers of the three anthracite districts at which demands will be formulated to be presented to the anthracite coal companies next spring will be held at Shamokin, Pa., on Dec. 14. The mine workers of the three districts will shortly elect delegates to represent them at the meeting.

The decision to hold a convention to formulate demands is similar to the action taken before the great strike of 1902, when a convention was held there to draw up demands. The award of the anthracite coal strike commission will expire March 31 next year.

President Mitchell has been in the anthracite region for the last two months holding meetings every day for the purpose of strengthening the union. After the 1902 strike there was a considerable falling off in membership. As a result of the campaign the miners' leader is gaining many of those who dropped out of the organization are returning.

Among the demands that the convention will probably formulate are an eight-hour workday for all classes of mine workers, recognition of the union and a yearly agreement with the coal companies similar to the one existing in some of the bituminous coal fields of the middle West.

MEN OF AFFAIRS.

Gen. Booth, head of the Salvation Army, has just returned to London after a 20,000 mile trip.

Admiral Evans has been asked by the crew of a steamer to assign a male to the ship as mascot.

Mayor Ross of Kansas City, Kan., has requested owners of vacant lots in that city to allow children to use them as playgrounds.

Thomas A. Edison is son to acquire the little house at Milan, Cal., where first he saw the light of day more than a half century ago.

The late Col. Daniel S. Lamont left residuary bequests to his daughters, to be paid when they marry or become 30 without marrying.

Ex-President Cleveland has survived his entire first cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Vilas, who preceded over the convention which nominated him.

Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court was mistaken for an itinerant German musician at the Savoy Hotel, London, recently, and given a poor room on that account. The mistake was rectified.

The electric wizard, Edison, says: "Although I work a good many hours a day, my life is a quiet and useful one. I do not worry; I am fond of fun, and I like good fellows. I do not want to deal with mean men or men whose lives are devoted to getting money."

The Palais des Souverains, Paris, which belonged to the late Dr. T. W. Evans, a American dentist and millionaire, is shortly to be sold by his Philadelphia heirs.

Mr. Edison has but one speech to his credit. He was to lecture on electricity before a girls' seminar and was to be assisted by a friend named Adams to work the apparatus. He was so dazed when he arose that he simply said: "Ladies, Mr. Adams will now address you on electricity, and I will demonstrate what he has to say with the apparatus."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. H. A. Shelden.

Sunday school, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting, 10 a. m. Sabbath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Junior League, 8:45 p. m. Tuesday, Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday, Rev. L. P. Miller, Pastor.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. O. Kildegaard, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Says Mass every first and third Sunday of the month. Confessions, 10 a. m. Saturday. On Sunday, Mass at 10 o'clock a. m. Sunday School at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock p. m. On the Monday after the third Sunday Mass at 8 o'clock a. m. (standard time). G. Goodhouse, Pastor; J. H. Hines, Assistant.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 344, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at the fall of the year. J. F. Hines, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 340, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. D. L. Hines, Post Com.

A. L. Pond, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF COM. No. 182, meets on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. H. Trumley, President. Mrs. L. Wislow, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 120, meets every third Tuesday in each month. A. A. Bates, M. E. F.

FRED NARRIS, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 127, meets every Tuesday evening. J. H. Hines, N. G. Chas. O. McCollough, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 51, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evening at 8 p. m. W. C. Hall, F. D. Burroughs, Captain. Wm. Post, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, A. O. T. M. M., No. 124, meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, each month. T. Nolan, R. N.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Wednesday evening, or before the full of the moon. Mrs. Jeanette Woodworth, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. E. F., No. 700, meets second and last Wednesday of each month. Fred Harrington, C. R. J. H. Woodburn, R. N.

CRAWFORD HIVE, No. 600, L. O. M. M., meets first and third Friday of each month. A. A. Bates, Lady Com. Mrs. K. H. Nolan, Record Keeper.

COMPANION COURT GRAYLING, No. 652, Ladies of I. O. E. F., meet every second and last Wednesday evening in each month, at G. A. R. Hall.

Mrs. Anna Harrington, C. R. GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R. meet the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. Mrs. A. L. Post, President. Ross Post, Secretary.

CRAWFORD COUNTY GRANGE, No. 624, meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturday of each month at 3 p. m. A. W. Parker, Master. Fred Baltimore, Secretary.



"And then the whirling school-boy,
With his satchel
And shining face, creeping like snail
Unwilling to school."
—Shakespeare.

—Denver Sun.

AT PARTING

Until we meet again! That is the meaning of the familiar words that men repeat at parting in the street. It is, yes, till then, but when death intervenes, with what ceaseless pain we wait for thee again!

The friends who leave us do not feel the sorrow of parting as we feel it who must stay. Lamenting day by day. And knowing, when we wake upon the morrow, we shall not find in its accustomed place the one loved face.

—Longfellow.

The Factory Foreman

It was just such an American village as you see in pictures. A background of superbly tall mountains, all clothed in blue-green cedars, with a torrent thundering down a deep gorge and falling in billows of foam, a river reflecting the azure of the sky, and a knot of houses, with a church spire at one end and a thicket of factory chimneys at the other, whose black smoke wrote ever-changing hieroglyphics against the brilliancy of the sky. This was Dapplevale. And in the rosy sunset of this blossomy June day, the girls were all pouring out of the crowd doorway, while Gerald Blake, the foreman, sat behind the



"A FEEL FOR WHAT?"

desk, a pen behind his ear and his small, beady-black eyes drawn back, as it were, in the shelter of a preceptor of shaggy eyebrows. One by one the girls stopped and received their pay for one week's work, for this was Saturday night. One by one they filed out, with fretful, discontented faces, until the last one passed in front of the desk. She was slight and tall, with large velvety-blue eyes, and a complexion as delicately grained and transparent as rose-colored wax, and an abundance of glossy hair of so dark a brown that the casual observer would have pronounced it black; and there was something in the way the ribbon at her throat was tied and the manner in which the simple details of her dress were arranged that bespoke her of foreign birth.

"Well, Miss Annette," said Mr. Blake, "and how do you like factory life?"

"It is not disagreeable," she answered, a slight accent clinging to her tones, like fragrance to a flower, as she extended her hand for the money the foreman was counting out.

"You have given me but four dollars," she said. "It was to be eight dollars by the contract."

"Humph!" he grunted; "you ain't much accustomed to our way of doing things, are you, mademoiselle? Eight—of course; but we deduct two for a fee."

"A fee! For what?" Annette demanded, with flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes.

"For getting you the situation, mademoiselle to be sure," said Mr. Blake, in a superior sort of way. "Such places don't grow on every bush. And folks naturally expect to pay something for the privilege."

"Oh," said Mr. Blake, "that's a percentage the girls all pay."

"But what is it for?"

"Well, it helps out my salary. Of course, you know, the girls all expect to pay something every week for keeping their situations in a place where there's so many anxious to get in."

"And Mr. Elderslie?"

"Oh, Mr. Elderslie," repeated Blake, "he hasn't much to do with it. I am master at the Dapplevale Cattle Works."

"Mr. Elderslie owns it, I believe?"

"Well, yes, he owns it. But I manage everything. Mr. Elderslie possesses the utmost confidence in my capacity, ability and—responsibility. Mr. Elderslie is a good business man. He understands his own interest. And now if you've any more questions to ask—"

"I have none," said Annette, quietly. "But—I want this money myself. I work hard for it. I earn it righteously. How can I afford, and how can the others among these poor laboring girls, to pay it to your greed?"

"Eh?" ejaculated Mr. Blake, jumping from his seat as if some insect had stung him.

"I will not pay it," calmly concluded Miss Annette.

"Very well—very well. Just as you like, mademoiselle," cried the foreman, turning red in the face. "Only if you won't conform to the rules of the Dapplevale works—"

"Are these the rules?" scornfully demanded Annette.

"Pray consider your name crossed off the books," went on Mr. Blake. "You are no longer in my employ. Good-evening, mademoiselle! Whatever you may call yourself."

And Mr. Blake slammed down the cover of his desk as if it were a patent guillotine and poor Annette Duvelle's neck were under it.

Two or three of the factory girls, who had hovered around the open door to hear the discussion, looked with awe-stricken faces at Annette as she came out with the four dollars which she had received from the cashier in her hand.

"You've lost your place, ma'mselle," whispered Jenny Burton, a pale, dark-eyed little thing who supported a crippled mother and two little sisters out of her meager earnings.

"And he'll never let you in again," added Mary Rice. "He's as vindictive as possible."

"It matters not," said Annette. "He is a rogue, and rogues sometimes out-general themselves."

"But you can't starve," said Jenny.

"Look here, ma'mselle, come home with me. It's a poor place, but we'll make you welcome till—till you can write to your friends."

Annette turned and impulsively kissed Jenny on her lips.

"I thank you," she said, "but I do not need your kindness. My friends are nearer than you think."

And Annette Duvelle went back to the little red brick cottage, all thatched with the growth of the woodbine, where she lodged with the wife of the

man who tended the engines in the Dapplevale works.

"Does he cheat you, too, of your money?" she asked, when Simon Pettengill came home, smoke-stained and grumpy, to eat his supper.

"One-sixth I have to pay him," said Simon, with an involuntary groan, as he looked at the five little ones around his board. "Yes, miss, he's a villain; but the wife is full of such. And I find it a pretty hard world to get on with. Mr. Elderslie never comes here, or maybe things would be a bit different. Mr. Elderslie lives abroad; in Paris, they say."

"He is in this country now," said Annette. "I intend to write to him."

"You'd do no good, miss."

"Yes, it will," said Annette, quietly.

"The petals of the June roses had fallen, a pink carpet all along the edge of the woods, and the Dapplevale works were their holiday wives, even down to Simon Pettengill's newly-brightened engine, for Mr. Elderslie and his bride were to visit the works on their wedding tour."

"It's a pity, ma'mselle. Annette went away so soon," said Simon to his assistant, "because they say the masters' kindhearted in the main, and she might have spoken up for herself."

Gerald Blake, in his best broadcloth suit, and mustache newly-dressed, stood smiling in the broad doorway as the carriages drove up to the entrance, and Mr. Elderslie, a handsome, blonde-haired man, sprang out and assisted a young lady, a dove-colored traveling suit, to alight.

"Blake, how are you?" he said, with the carelessness of conscious superiority. "Annette, my love, this is Blake, my foreman."

"Mademoiselle Annette!"

And Mr. Gerald Blake found himself cringing before the slight French girl whom he had turned from the factory door a month before.

"I must beg to look at the books, Blake," said Elderslie, authoritatively. "My wife tells me some strange stories about the way things are managed here. It became so notorious that the rumors reached her even at Mithersdale Springs, and she chose to come and see for herself. Annette, my darling, the best wedding gift we can make to the poor working girls is a new foreman. Blake, you may consider yourself dismissed."

"But sir—"

"Not another word," cried Mr. Elderslie, with a lowering brow, and Gerald Blake crept away, with an uncomfortable consciousness of Annette's scornful blue eyes following him.

Elderslie turned to his wife.

"You were right, my love," said he. "The man's face is sufficient evidence against him."

And a new reign began for poor Jenny Burton and the working girls, as well as for Simon Pettengill.

Annette never regretted her week's apprenticeship at the Dapplevale Cattle Works. Waverley Magazine.

Some people think it a sin to let a piano alone a minute.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

All the push that some men display in this life is behind a baby carriage, avers the Staunton (Va.) Leader.

Give a man all he wants to eat and drink and he will find it easy enough to preach to others upon the duty of abstinence, avows the Boston Transcript.

Why put women on the board charged with beautifying Washington? The houses already have straight fronts and the face of the town clock has been painted, observes the Washington Times.

The New York Tribune says that the fate of four girls who were drowned the other day at Lebanon, Mo., makes it suitable again to advise girls who cannot remain seated during a boat ride to stay on shore, where they can exchange seats as often as caprice may suggest.

A saw eight feet in diameter has been made in Indiana. It is going to Brazil, where it will be used to cut stone with. It has 200 teeth and each tooth is crowned with a diamond. What a shirt stud it would make for a hotel clerk! suggests the Vista (W. Va.) Democrat.

When Uncle Sam is done killing the yellow fever mosquito in the South he might direct his efforts toward the destruction of the ordinary mosquito in other parts of the country. There appears no reason why it should be spared, thinks the Pittsburg Dispatch.

It used to be said that life on the farm was a drudgery, but that day has passed, asserts the New York Tribune. With the modern agricultural machinery and methods that we have nowadays the farmer can accomplish his work in much shorter time and in a great deal more satisfactory manner than in the past.

A reader begs us to warn the public against the danger of boarding moving trains, and sends us a clipping from a Canadian paper, protesting against the habit of prolonging farewells at a railroad station, until after it has started, says the Newark (N. J.) Sunday Call. There is much recklessness in Newark, and not a little of it is due to the fact that many do not know that trains stop and get under way much more quickly than formerly.

The Philadelphia North American says the country is filled with stock companies, whose capital bears no fair relation to the assets, but which have been launched by rich men for the purpose of fleecing the substance of poor men. The land is strewn with the wrecks of enterprises devised by millionaires for no other end but the robbery of their unwary fellows. Invariably it is the already rich who bribe legislators and buy public officers and corrupt public journals and carry the stream of pollution into all the channels of politics.

The census of 1890 showed that there were in the United States 597 seed farms, containing 163,850 acres of which 96,567 were actually producing seed crops, states the Epitomist. The production of seed is still increasing, and it is stated on good authority that 100,000 acres are now annually devoted to peas alone, and half as many to beans. In 1878 we imported half our wrinkled varieties; now we supply shortage abroad and import only in case of failure of the crop.

When I look about me and see strong young men in the very blush of manhood squandering their time when they might be working for good wages, says W. F. Mennen, in the Agricultural Epitomist, I can't help but recall the by-gone years of my own life when I was about the age of these young fellows. I only regret that my opportunities at that time were not as favorable as are those of many young men of my acquaintance today.

Magnet Helped a Cheat.

In spite of all the care that is taken by the authorities to insure the use of correct weights and measures, dishonest traders often manage to cheat their customers of a considerable part of what they have purchased. A common dodge is to stick a lump of butter on the under side of the scale containing the produce, but a certain dishonest dealer hit upon a better idea. His plan was to lay a large "horse shoe" magnet under that side of the scales, says the Home Notes.

The attraction of the magnet to the iron of the scales caused the short weight of sugar, or whatever it may have been, to really balance the weights and accordingly it was some time before the fraud was detected.

Slaughter of the Innocent.

This tale comes from New California, where a ship was loading up with natives to work in Australia. "There was a man and a girl—a young couple, they seemed. She had a youngster, who began yelling at sight of the boat. 'Can't take that youngster!' the boss shouted. The woman said she wanted to come, too. 'You can't ship that squalling little beast. Leave him with his aunt.' There was no aunt in sight. So the Kanaka man, after taking a look around caught the kiddie by the heels, swung her round like a rabbit, and dashed her head again a tree. 'She was only a girl anyway,' he said, and slung her body into the scrub. Then they both hopped into the boat and were shipped aboard."

Referring to betting by workmen, Mr. Crooks, the London labor member of Parliament, said in a speech that they thought that when they were backing horses they were improving the breed. He undertook to say that many of them did not know whether they were putting their money on three legs and a swinge or on a donkey.



The milking machine has been long, long on the way. Now it is said to be about to arrive. It will be welcomed by all who operate dairies.

Hape is a pasture plant, and does not make hay. It ought to be grown along with oats or barley, and then grazed after the grain has been reaped.

Never go security for any one unless you can pay the obligation without serious injury to your own finances. Going security has ruined many a good fellow.

An overfed fowl is not a well-fed fowl. She is developing so much fatty tissue that her egg-laying power will be lessened or destroyed. The well-fed hen is one that has a properly balanced ration and is made to exercise every day so that she can properly digest it.

A higher average plane of quotations for raw wool seems inevitable the world over and for some time to come; and buyers for woolen goods will be wise to note this as a fact, and to promptly adjust themselves to the new situation.

Nothing is better than milk to feed to hogs. The Missouri Experiment Station has shown by test that where fed with grain it makes better gains than either green alfalfa or bluegrass. It is good for hogs of all ages, but it will pay better to feed it to pigs than older ones. They make larger gains on the same feed.

An English stockman does not consider kale a suitable food for lamb ewes, as the fermentation set up by the green would be likely to kill the lambs. He states that he has frequently lost lambs when ewes have been on white turnips late in the year, and the tops had begun to sprout. After lambing he considers such feed good.

A Paris chemist has produced a "colorable imitation" of the ordinary egg of commerce. The shell is made with a blowpipe from a moist combination of lime and bismuth. The white of the egg is made of sulphur carbon and beef fat and the yolk is composed of a mixture of beef blood and magnesia, colored with chrome yellow.

Governor Chaves, the first ruler of New Mexico under the Mexican Republic, had 1,000,000 sheep which, it is said, were herded by 2,700 herdsmen, were always on the range with them. From his time the size of the flocks steadily diminished until a few years ago the last of the old-time sheep kings, Don Jose Leandro Perea, of Bernadillo, on the Rio Grande, died, leaving 200,000.

In view of the competition between the United States and Argentina for the frozen mutton trade of Great Britain, figures showing sheep supply of Argentina are interesting. Official South American organs give the number of sheep in the province of Buenos Ayres in 1904 at 75,800,000. On January 1 the United States was estimated to possess 42,000,000 head of sheep.

There does not seem to be any practical need of moisture about the nest of a sitting hen. Sometimes they hatch every egg whether set on the ground or deep in the hay in the barn. In the latter there certainly cannot be any moisture. The main thing is to have good eggs and a hen that is naturally a good sitter if one sets hens on eggs. The best plan is to hatch artificially.

How thick to plant corn for silage depends somewhat on local conditions, says Hoard's Dairyman. Professor Haecker of Minnesota sows about thirty quarts of corn per acre, and no ears develop when sown so thickly. Mr. Gurley of De Kalb, Ill., sows in rows twelve quarts of seed per acre, and fair sized ears of corn develop. It is a rule of many dairymen to sow twice as much seed for silage as they do when they wish to have extra develop. About eight quarts of seed per acre are usually sown for silage purposes.

Horse Stagnators.

Take about four quarts of blood from the jugular vein and give the horse one ounce aloes at one dose. Follow this with one-quarter ounce saltpeter in feed night and morning.—Farm and Ranch.

To Rid Hogs of Lice.

Hogs are very apt to become lousy, and how it does lessen their thrift! In just one minute I put on material that destroyed every louse on one hog. With the potato sprayer, the tank containing kerosene, I sprayed the flanks, the roots of the ears and the hinder parts about the tail. The hog soon began to thrash as though appreciating the change. It is a great mistake to let lice make a hog's life miserable and consume the owner's profits.

Difference in Alfalfa Salts.

Alfalfa grows best in a well drained loamy soil, with a subsoil sufficiently open to allow the roots to penetrate to a considerable depth; yet an examination of the soil in the various alfalfa districts shows that there is a much wider variation in the soil conditions than has generally been supposed. In the irrigated regions the soil is adapted to the growth of alfalfa and alfalfa is experienced in obtaining successful stands. However, like other plants, alfalfa suffers if from improper methods of irrigation the soil becomes too strongly impregnated with alkali. Old alfalfa fields may apparently withstand considerable quantities of alkali, because the deep-seated roots may be

drawing their supply of water from lower strata, where there is less alkali.

Money in Lima Beans.

An amateur gardener reports that he grew nearly 100 quarts of shelled beans on 150 hills, besides several quarts of dried beans, in his garden last year. He sold the fresh beans at 25 cents a quart. An acre of ground would contain 2,000 hills of beans, planted four feet apart each way. At the rate of two-thirds of a quart from each hill the yield would be about 1,700 quarts, which at 25 cents a quart would give a total of \$425 as the gross return. But 25 cents a quart is a pretty high price; 20 cents ought to be enough, and this would reduce the sum received from the crop to \$30 and this would pay well.—Exchange.

Sore Mouths in Cattle.

It sometimes happens that after a few months' feeding on whole corn on the cob the gums become tender, says Breeder's Gazette. There is less danger of sore mouths from feeding corn in than out of the husk, because it dries out less, making it softer, fresher and more palatable. In case of sore mouths in midwinter, when the cattle are consuming somewhere near a full feed of grain, corn and cob meal or crushed corn may be used. Snapped corn can be crushed by a specially made machine at considerably less expense than grinding. Either snapped corn, crushed corn or corn and cob meal is preferable to pure cornmeal because bulk is furnished along with the meal, preventing its packing in the stomach and permitting the digestive juices to mix more thoroughly with the food. Cases of founder in cattle fed in this way are rare, as are also cases of scour, which so often occur when cattle are fed pure cornmeal.

Sheep Talk.

Sheep require a variety of food to form flesh and fat.

With sheep, rather more than with any other class of stock, care must be taken not to overfeed.

Overstocking is usually injurious to the sheep and ruinous to the farmer.

Dryness is one of the requirements in the production of the finest grades of wool.

No sheep should be allowed to die of old age, but all should be fattened and sent to market before their vitality has been impaired.

Sheep are naturally gregarious. When one is seen by itself, something is evidently wrong.

In commencing to fatten sheep, the feeding should not be crowded at first, but gradually increase the amount of the ration.

A small, fat sheep will always bring better prices than a large, poor one.

Sheep are almost essential in maintaining the fertility and cleanliness of the land.

Keep the quarters clean. Sheep do not need the accommodation of manure to keep them warm.

Rotation of Crops.

Dr. Withycombe, of Oregon Experiment Station, is working on a ten-year system of crop rotation; but one of a shorter succession he has just now given out to the farmers.

First, raise a crop of corn for the silo. When the corn is harvested, disc the ground once and drill in wheat. This, in an average season, will yield about forty bushels to the acre. The beginning of March sow on the ground six pounds of red and two pounds of alsike clover, and fifty to seventy-five pounds of land plaster to the acre. After the wheat crop is taken off, with this treatment, there will be three or four tons of clover hay to the acre, and with a second crop may be counted on for feed or pasture. The following year, expect three tons and good pasture to follow. After the second year's pasturing, turn in and sow to winter wheat in the fall, or, if preferred, winter oats. Use land plaster each spring on the clover. The two principal objects in this rotation are, first, to reduce the labor to a minimum, and secondly, the ground is kept in a good condition. This cultivation can go on ad infinitum without any great loss of plant food.

The Milk Standard.

The standard adopted by Massachusetts of three per cent butter fat for milk would seem to be about right, though some desire it lowered. San Francisco some months ago adopted a standard of 3.4 per cent butter fat. This would have barred out the Holsteins, Short Horns and Brown Swiss entered in the contest at the World's Fair. We have before us a copy of seventy-one seven-day records between May 16 and June 8, as given out by the superintendent of the Advanced Register of Holstein Friesian cows. Sixteen full aged cows averaged 3.51 per cent, twelve four year olds 3.42 per cent, thirteen three year olds 3.25 per cent, thirty two year olds 3.31 per cent. These were taken a month or less after calving. Of three thirty-day records one cow made milk with 3.63 per cent fat, another 3.56 and a heifer less than three years old 3.51 per cent. Of four cows from Massachusetts that were awarded prizes by the association for production of butter fat one heifer less than a year old averaged for seven days 6.70 per cent, a three year old 5.11 per cent, a four year old 4.24 per cent, and a six year old 5.52 per cent. Certainly the Holstein blood is improving under the feed and care of Massachusetts farmers. The New York standard of 3.2 per cent total solids is too low, and would not be total butter fat in normal milk. It would allow of much watering of good milk, which could not be so easily detected when testing for the solids altogether as when testing for butter fat alone.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

INSURANCE.

Stand by the Well Managed Companies.

From the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. The revelations before the New York legislative committee relative to the secret financial operations of certain life insurance companies are a most significant. They unmistakably obliquely on the part of men high in life insurance circles, and indicate a woeful disregard of trusts which in social sense transcend in importance those of life insurance institutions which are directly associated with the commercial life of the nation; and while they constitute only the beginnings of the investigation now in progress, their astounding character will give the movement toward national control of life insurance companies an irresistible impetus.

National supervision and the publicity incident thereto will not be unwelcome to the majority of the life insurance companies which are failed since the officials of the life insurance companies which are conducted with due regard for the sacredness of the trust imposed in them by the policyholders must feel that a public accounting is the one way by which the life insurance business can be placed beyond the smothering influence of men who can have their hands through embezzlement or unwise banking; and it is as illogical to put all life insurance companies on the same plane with those whose affairs are handled with scrupulousness, and whose officials have been guilty of gross violations of trust.

Self-interest should dictate a resolute support of companies which can say, as does the Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee in its annual statement, that during the past year no part of the company's assets has been involved in any financial institution nor have any connection whatever either as a company or through any of its officers with any other line of business. No investment has ever been made in any stock or bond, except as such investments are made by the company, regarding the assets of the company.

This \$201,000,000 is worth every dollar that it represents. It is made up of clean, safe, solid assets; there is nothing in it to be frightened out. There has been no trickery in buying these bonds. There has been no dicker with the securities of this company for the interests of any officer. No investment has ever been made in any stock or bond, except as such investments are made by the company, which an officer has any interest whatever outside of the interest he feels as an official in transacting the business. They are not members of any syndicate. Never while they live and are officers of the company, will they go into any arrangement by which the assets of the company, or any part of the assets, be manipulated for the purpose of putting money into their individual pockets.

Surely, life insurance companies which are thus dignified, and whose assets are made up of clean, safe, solid assets, which should not be judged in the same class with the companies concerning which so much has been revealed that is reprehensible and disconcerting.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Startling Figures Showing Destruction of Property and Life.

The enforced economy of our grandparents and the folly of our own generation are now costing us enormously in the loss of life and property by fire.

In 1904, 4,672 people were burned, an average of eighteen fatalities through fire every day in the year! We improve our fire department and increase our water supply, yet the losses are ever augmented. Our present ratio is nine lives lost by fire every year for every 100,000 of population; in 1900 the ratio was eight, and in 1880 only five per 100,000 people burned! Nearly as many people are burned to death every year as are killed by the railroads, generally believed to be the most fruitful source of fatal accidents. We have burned up \$2,000,000,000 worth of property in six years. Our fire losses are equivalent to a tax of \$25 per year per family. Our total gold production would only pay for one-third of these losses. The total output of all our splendid iron mines would just about pay for our fires. Most losses are really but exchanges, one product turned into some other form, a loss perhaps to many, but a gain to some one. Not so with fire; that money goes up in smoke; \$230,000,000 worth of smoke last year. That included the Baltimore fire, but then that total was only \$15,000,000 more than the 1903 loss. This year bids fair to equal if not exceed that figure. The average daily loss for the year 1904 was \$630,000.

At a most liberal estimate we erect about \$1,000,000 worth of buildings a day, the country over. Note how these figures compare with our fire losses; great as is the building boom everywhere, we are scarce replacing property destroyed by fire. If the record of February last is kept up, and we have no guarantee that it will not be, the destruction of property equals half as much again as we build!

New York averages 8,700 fires a year, Chicago, 4,100. We burn up three theaters, three public halls, twelve churches, ten schools, two hospitals, two asylums, two colleges, six apartment houses, three department stores, two jails, twenty-six hotels, 140 fat houses, and nearly 1,600 homes every week of the year.—New York Telegram.

Works by Hand.

"I'd like to interest you in a scientific corn cutter that is run by horse power," said the glib agent.

"Don't need it," replied the successful farmer. "I've got one that's run by horse sense."

One Per Hilo.

"What's this coupon?" asked the man who rented the automobile.

"Why," replied the proprietor, "that's the accident policy that goes with the machine."—Detroit Free Press.

A Boomerang.

Nodd—I've just spent a lot of money on the house I rent.

Todd—It's in good condition, isn't it?

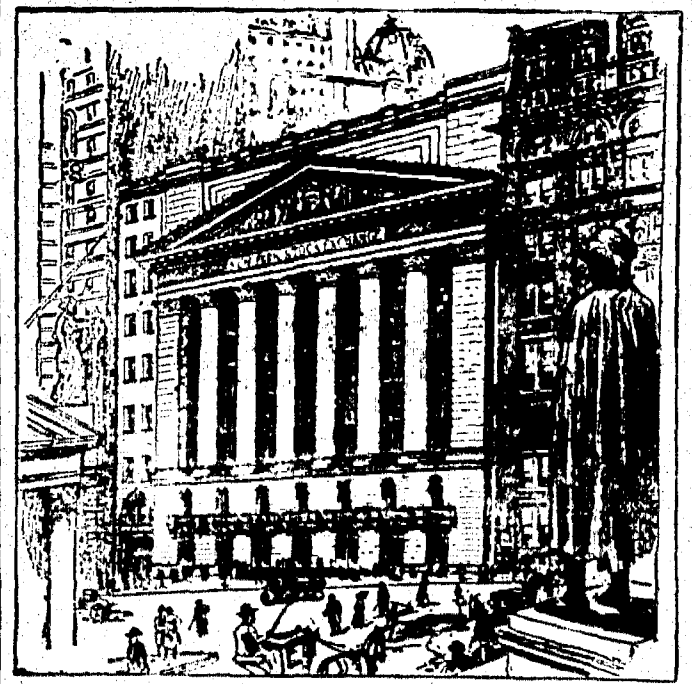
"Oh, fine. Why, it's in such good condition now that the landlord has raised the rent on me."

No International Display.

Miss Witheropp—Mr. Newcome remarked to you that I didn't show my age, didn't he?

Miss Knox—Not exactly. He said you were careful to conceal it.—Philadelphia Press.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.



The magnificent New York Stock Exchange has entrances on three streets—Broad, New and Wall. The present building is worth, with the ground on which it stands, more than \$7,000,000. It is of white marble and is said to be the finest building devoted to a similar purpose in the entire world.

Crawford Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year \$1.00
Six Months50
Three Months25

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, SEP. 28.

The State Fair.

Michigan's greatest state fair came to a close last Saturday, and the thousands who opposed the permanent location of the state fair at Detroit have been silenced. That no wiser move could have been made than the permanent location of the fair at Michigan's metropolis is now conceded by all. It is estimated that 250,000 people attended the fair and the gate receipts were over \$65,000, or more than three times that of one year ago when the fair was held at Pontiac.

That the new fair grounds were not complete for the accommodation of exhibitors none will deny, and yet what had been accomplished in the short time was most wonderful, and next year will see the Michigan Agricultural Society with its fine grounds and buildings as can be found in the country.

The part taken in the state fair by Northern Michigan was an eye-opener to the thousands of visitors, and nothing excited more comment than the fruit and agricultural exhibits of Crawford, Isosco, Ogemaw, Roscommon, Cheboygan and Clare counties and the Upper Peninsula. These exhibits constituted the greater part in the agricultural exhibits, and were much handicapped for the want of room in which to show their exhibits. That such farm produce and fruit could be raised in this section of Michigan was little believed by the people of other sections of the country. The premiums offered by the Fair society are but of small consequence as compared with the immense benefits derived from the showing made to the outside world.

The exhibit from Crawford County was in charge of J. J. Collen, I. H. Richardson and G. F. Owen, who were on the ground Monday morning, and found that by some misunderstanding no space had been assigned them. Then the hustling began, with what help they could get, by Tuesday afternoon their tables were erected and the exhibit placed in such presentable shape that it compared favorably with any of the state. Thousands of people who looked it over, expressed the outmost surprise, that such a collection could be had from this locality, which they supposed raised only huckleberries and a few potatoes.

The committee distributed all the literature they had, and nearly talked their tongues off for the next four days enlightening the natives from the south part of the state, and their work will tell in the dissemination of knowledge of the possibilities of this section in the future.

The amount of money invested by our county will be repaid a hundred fold from the practical advertisement of our surroundings. Every part of the county was represented as will be shown by the following list of exhibitors, whose names will be recognized: Messrs. Feldhauser, Schreiber, Hoesti and Nairn of Grayling; Merrill, Raymond, Poquette, Benedict, Mortenson and Failing of Beaver Creek; Funch, Schreiber, 3 Richardsons, Gregory, Royce, Scott, Kellogg, Hiseock, Funch, and Hartman of South Branch; Cobb, Malco, Buck, Edmunds, J. K. Bates and Ward, of Maple Forest; Owen, Loveley, Feldhauser Bros., and J. C. Karnes of Frederic; the latter being declared to have the best general exhibit.

There were forty-nine varieties of fruit and almost every vegetable known, with grains and grasses in great variety. We believe another year will show great gain in all respects and that our county will have its full quota of Blue Ribbons.

Roscommon County received first premium on agricultural exhibits and Isosco County, second, with Ogemaw County, first for fruit exhibit. The experience of their committees gave them an advantage in knowing how to arrange every thing. We congratulate them, as it redounds to this entire section of the State which is not bounded by county lines.

W. J. Terney of Roscommon was elected on the Board of Directors which is all right for next year, and Northern Michigan will pull together.

If you want a New Royal Sewing Machine fully guaranteed, as good as any in the market, and with all modern attachments, for a little more than half its value, call at this office.

The W. R. C. and Ladies of the G. A. R. jointly perform almost a miracle in feeding the throng throughout the reunion. Loaves and fishes in plenty, for which their thanks are given the generous donors.

By the care of the committee on entertainment, of which Henry Truman was chairman. Every member of the Soldiers' Association was promptly given quarters and we could have cared for fifty more. That is the kind of citizens Grayling is filled with.

Mrs. Dr. Niles has the agency for the Celebrated Imperial Skirts, and will be pleased to exhibit samples, and receive orders from ladies who may call at her residence. Skirts are in black, well made, silk, more or less and prices reasonable.

The members of Marvin Post, the W. R. C. and the Ladies of the G. A. R. unite in expressing their gratitude to the people of Grayling and vicinity for their assistance in entertaining their guests during the reunion, for the liberal donations of money and food, and the willingness with which they supported these societies in their endeavors to give the old soldiers a time long to be remembered.

Like Finding Money.

Finding health is like finding money—so think those who are sick. When you have a cough, cold, sore throat, or chest irritation, better act promptly like W. C. Barber, of Sandy Level, Va. He says, "I had a terrible chest trouble, caused by smoke and coal dust on my lungs; but, after finding no relief in other remedies, I was cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds." Greatest sale of any cough or lung medicine in the world. At L. Fournier drug store; 50c and \$1.00; guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

Johannesburg Correspondence.

Farmers are busy cutting corn and digging potatoes.

Mr. Dan Rankin expects to open his new livery stable this week.

Mr. John Rasmussen has been clearing the lots recently purchased from the Johannesburg Mfg. Co. on Birch street between Salling and Hanson Avenues. It will make a decided improvement in the residence part of our village.

Dr. Knapp now owns one of the finest driving teams in Northern Michigan and says he don't have to take anybody's dust. Just what he needs in his business.

Mr. Dick Lehan our popular druggist, took in the fair and races at Gaylord last week. He reports a good time.

Mr. Wm. Sargent and family drove over to Gaylord on business and pleasure last Saturday.

The Merchants of Johannesburg are busy getting in large stocks of goods for fall and winter trade. Christmas is coming.

Mr. Sim Lewis has his new and beautiful residence on Maple street nearly opposite the residence of F. L. Michelson, nearly completed, and is counting the days when he can take possession.

Mr. Fred Larson is completing a modern up-to-date residence on the corner of Salling Avenue and Maple streets, opposite the residence of N. Soderburg. They expect to take possession soon.

Dr. Knapp's Mother from Detroit arrived in our village Monday morning for an extended visit with the Dr. and his family.

Mr. J. K. Merz spent Sunday with his wife at Saginaw, returning Monday morning. Uncle Josh.

Mr. Remington of Big Rock father of E. E. Remington, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Remington Saturday and Sunday. He reports a good corn crop, fully matured, and out of the way of the frost. Who says we can't raise corn in Northern Michigan.

The infant baby boy, aged two months and thirteen days, of Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, died very suddenly last Sunday afternoon after a short illness. They have the sympathy of the entire community in their bereavement.

Mr. R. Hanson and N. Michelson of Grayling drove over from Gaylord on Friday of last week. They were delighted with the many improvements made in our village since their last visit here. Mr. Hanson was the guest of his mother and brother John, and Mr. Michelson the guest of his son F. L. They took the flyer home on Saturday. Come again.

Climatic Cures.

The influence of climatic conditions in the cure of consumption is very much overdrawn. The poor patient and the rich patient, too, can do much better at home by proper attention to food digestion, and a regular use of German Syrup. Free expectoration in the morning is made certain by German Syrup, so is a good nights rest and the absence of that weakening Cough and debilitating night sweat. Restless nights and the exhaustion due to coughing, the greatest danger, and dread of the consumptive, can be prevented or stopped by taking German Syrup liberally and regularly. Should you be able to go to a warmer climate, you will find that the thousands of consumptives there the few that are benefited and regain strength are those who use German Syrup. Trial bottles 25c, regular size 75c. Fournier Drug Store.

Fifty Years the Standard.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Cream of Tartar Powder Made From Grapes. No Alum

TRY Sleepy Eye FLOUR.



For sale only by
CONNINE & CO.

The New Lexington Hotel.

BOSTON, MASS.
Cor. Washington & Bay State Sts.
Headquarters for Michigan Press Association and business men while in Boston. Located in business center. Everything new and first class; fire proof; 200 rooms; bath and telephone in every room. Special rate to commercial men. aug-3

J. A. Leighton, M. D.
OFFICE WORK ONLY.
2d floor of Avalon Building, Grayling, Mich.

New Music.

We have just placed in stock a fine assortment of new Songs, Waltzes and Two-steps, all sold at half price, 25c each.

Central Drug Store.

DR. ANDREW B. SPINNEY
FORMERLY OF DETROIT
PROPRIETOR OF
REED CITY SANITARIUM
THE OLD RELIABLE SPECIALIST

DO YOU WANT FREE CONSULTATION AND CORRECT OPINION OF YOUR CASE.

If you are poor your treatment is free. If you are discouraged and we can cure you, we will wait for our pay until you are well. Come and see us; this is your last chance. We live to do good, are honest with all. Forty-five years' experience free. This trip and today only.

The above is the picture of the only Dr. A. B. Spinney in this state. His history is as follows: Fifteen years in private practice, twenty of these in East Saginaw, Mich., with no larger practice as any physician then had. Two years professor of Detroit Homeopathic College and twenty-two years in Detroit. Had charge of Alma Sanitarium eleven months. Visited one year, and for the past seven years has owned a sanitarium at Reed City, Mich. On December 15, 1905, his sanitarium was burned, loss fifteen thousand dollars; but in few months he had bought another and is in good shape for business again. He will rebuild in the spring.

There is a man in Detroit calling themselves Spinney & Co., but the founder of the same has been dead for over two years, and they have no right to the name of Spinney. We are coming to your town on date and at place mentioned and are willing to give you our time and best efforts for your forty-four years' experience, free. It matters not how long you have been sick, or what your ailment, our consultation and advice is free, and our opinions are always the result of careful examinations and a long experience. The patient is always told the truth and upon just what he can rely. To all who are poor we give treatment absolutely free, only charging cost of medicine. Operations at hospital free, only charging exact cost of board while patient is covering. Any person suffering from PILES or any curable disease we will wait for our pay until cured, if you will secure us. Have you been sick for years and are you discouraged? Come to us and we will cure you. Our prices are the lowest of any chronic disease specialists in the state. Charges at the sanitarium only actual cost. We treat all forms of chronic diseases, but special attention is given to the treatment of the following long standing diseases, viz.: Nasal Catarrh, Polypus, Stomach and Intestinal Diseases of the Throat, Foreign Growth in the Larynx, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Bronchial Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Whooping Cough, Tonsillitis, Inflammatory Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, General Debility, Disorders of the Female System, and all forms of Nervous Diseases, Hip Disease, Paralysis, Blood and Skin Diseases, Surgical Diseases of all forms, the Eye, Ear, Nose and Internal Organs, including Deformities, Club Feet, Crookedness, Tumors, Strabo Lips, etc.; also Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Diarrhea and all forms of Liver, Stomach and Bowel diseases. Perfectly cured cases which have been neglected or unsatisfactorily treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express, but personal consultation is preferred.

Remember Date. of visit. Come early enough. A friendly call may save you future suffering; it has made life anew to thousands who have been pronounced beyond hope. Bring samples of your urine, for examination. Address all mail to

REED CITY SANITARIUM
REED CITY, MICHIGAN.

Dr. A. B. Spinney will be at the Depot Hotel Friday, Sept. 29th, from 11 to 9 o'clock, in the afternoon. Consultation free.

EXCURSIONS TO THE WEST



Address
JOHN SEBASTIAN,
Pass. Traf. Mgr., Rock Island System,
CHICAGO.

To the Pacific Coast—to California, Oregon, Washington—round-trip, long transit and return limits, liberal stop-over privileges.

The rate is practically on the basis of one fare for the round trip. Of course, if you wish to visit both California and Oregon or Washington, the cost is slightly more.

These reduced rates are in effect on certain dates in months of May to October, inclusive. They apply from all Eastern points via Chicago, St. Louis or Memphis gateways. The Rock Island System will take you up in either Chicago or St. Louis, or at hundreds of other Middle West points and carry you to the Coast in through Standard or Tourist Sleepers with unexcelled Dining Car service. The Rock Island also affords a choice of routes: on the "Scenic" route you can stop off in Colorado—see Salt Lake City—visit Yellowstone National Park; on the "Southern" route you can go via El Paso, thru New Mexico, then "up coast" to San Francisco and on to Portland or Seattle if desired.

In short, these Pacific Coast excursions offer an unusually good chance to see our western country in a comprehensive manner.

If you desire to go only as far as Colorado, there are excursion rates in effect to that section and return, all summer long, specially reduced June 30 to July 4, August 12 and 13, and August 30 to September 4. Extension trips to Ogden or Salt Lake and return at low cost also.

From September 15 to October 31, 1905, one-way tourist or "colonist" tickets will be on sale to California and the Pacific Northwest—about half regular fare.

If interested, send name and address on this coupon, designating which booklet wanted and to what point you plan to go. Name probable date of start also, so we can advise definitely with respect to rates, etc.

Send Colorado booklet and rates.

Name _____

Address _____

Leave about _____

Destination _____



The BEST That MONEY CAN BUY.

For neat fit and good workmanship the

Peerless Shirts

And Peerless Pants

defy competition. All garments warranted not to rip. Established 1874. That's all. On sale by the

Grayling Mercantile Co.

Probate Notice.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.
STATE OF MICHIGAN.
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said Court held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 8th day of Sept., A. D., 1905.

Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson.

Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Ernest D. Sparks, deceased.

Richard D. Connine, administrator of said estate, having filed in said court his petition, praying for license to sell the interest of said estate in certain real estate therein described, at private sale.

It is ordered the 16th day of October, A. D., 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate appear before said court at same time and place, to show cause why a license to sell the interest of said estate in said real estate should not be granted.

It is further ordered that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON,
Sept 14 4w Judge of Probate.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

In the matter of the estate of Ernest Sparks, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that four months from the 21st day of September, A. D. 1905, have been allowed for the creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said court at the probate office, in the village of Grayling, in said County, on or before the 23d day of January, A. D. 1906, and that said claims will be heard by said court on Tuesday, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated September 8th A. D. 1905.
WELLINGTON BATTERSON,
sep 14 3w Judge of Probate.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

The Leading Dealers in

Dry Goods,

Furnishing Goods,

Groceries, Shoes,

Hardware, Flour, Feed.

Also Dealers in

Logs, Lumber, Shingles, Lath,

Paint, Glass, Nails, Putty and

Building Material of every kind.

A. C. HENDRICKSON

The Tailor!

Originator and introducer of Fine Garments for Men.

If you want a good suit for Fall and Winter, just drop in and see me. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop Over Chris. Hanson's Saloon
Grayling, Mich.

McMILLAN'S Restaurant
And Ice Cream Parlor.
(Next door to Jorgenson's store.)
Meals at all hours. Short order work a specialty. Fresh Bread, Cake, Pies. Office for long distance telephone.

A. J. Smith.
Veterinary Surgeon
Grayling, Mich.
Will answer professional calls from Grayling. Phone 31, G. H.

The Old Reliable BARBER SHOP
SCOTT LOADER, Prop.
A Good Shave or Hair Cut.
Agency for Robertson's Laundry.
Saginaw.

City Barber Shop.
A new shop, fitted up with every convenience.
CARL W. KREIPKE, Prop.
Located Next to Grayling Mercantile Company's Store.
GRAYLING, MICH.
AGENT FOR STAR LAUNDRY, RAY CITY.

The McKay House,
A. Pearsall, Prop.
Rate - \$1.00 Per Day
Special Attention to the Commercial Trade. Feed Barn in Connection, convenient for Farmers and Lumbermen.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.
"The Niagara Falls Route."
THE MACKINAW DIVISION
Time card in effect Sunday, Dec. 27, 1905. Trains arrive and depart from Grayling, stand and time, as follows:

Bay City, Grayling, Train No.	Grayling, Mackinaw
LV. ARR. 11:00 am 4:10 am .207.	4:20 am 7:30 am
11:00 am 1:35 pm .201.	1:40 pm 4:20 pm
10:35 am 12:15 pm .159.	2:10 pm 5:30 pm
8:15 am 4:15 am .99	
6:30 am 4:35 pm .97	8:30 am 6:40 am
ARR. LV. 5:15 pm 2:10 pm .206.	2:05 pm 11:15 am
3:30 am 12:49 am .158.	10:15 pm 10:05 pm
9:45 am 7:10 am .90	
	4:00 pm 6:00 am

Lowiston, Grayling, Train No.	Grayling, Lowiston.
ARR. LV. 7:55 am 6:30 am .93.	ARR. LV.
	1:40 pm 12:15 pm

Joh'burg, Graylg, Train No.	Graylg, Joh'burg
ARR. LV. 7:50 am 6:00 am	ARR. LV. 1:40 am 11:50 am

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. Agent.
L. HERRICK, Local Agent.

DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R.
TIME TABLE NO. 13.

Trains Run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

a. m.	p. m.	STATIONS.	p. m.	p. m.
7 00	2 30	D. Fredric A.	12 05	6 00
		A. S. R.		
7 25	2 48	Fayette	11 50	5 15
7 45	3 08	Dever	11 35	4 50
9 20		M. River		
19 40	3 15	B. L. J'n	11 18	4 25
		C'd Lake		
		S'w Lake		
		B'l Lake		
19 45	3 18	Ma Road	11 13	4 20
10 00	3 25	Lake'd	11 03	4 05
10 40				
10 50	3 42	ALBA D	10 40	3 42
11 10	3 55	G. River	10 20	3 10
11 25	4 04	Ga Camp	10 11	3 00
11 35	4 10	J'n River	10 06	2 45
11 40	4 13	Wards	10 02	2 40
12 05	4 30	A. E. J'n D	9 50	2 20
p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.

Trains will stop where no time to show. Trains will stop to let passengers on or off where points are shown.

CLARK HAIRE, Gen. Manager
W. A. COOMER, Local Agent.

FOR Fire Insurance
—CALL ON—
O. Palmer.

Job Printing

Promptly and neatly done,
At this office.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, SEP. 28.

Local and Neighboring News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want your money.

School Supplies at Fourniers.

Read Mrs. Woodworth's Millinery Announcement.

LAZY POULTRY WANTED—Inquire J. L. Hannes.

Odd Diners, cheap, at J. W. Sorenson's.

Fresh Fish every Friday, at Metcalf's Market.

Comic Post Cards, at J. W. Sorenson's.

Read the new Ad of the Grayling Mercantile Co.

School tablets from 1¢ up at Fournier's Drug Store.

There was a light frost in spots Monday morning.

Subscribe and pay for the AVALANCHE. Only \$1.00 a year.

For fresh butter and eggs call at Metcalf's Market.

Leave your orders for fall and winter fruit at Metcalf's meat market.

Patronize the McKay House—the best dollar a day house in Grayling.

Mrs. J. C. Neal, No. 43, drew the quilt at the W. R. C. hall Sept. 23rd.

A fine Jersey cow, three years old, a good milker, for sale for forty-five dollars.

Miss Adelle LaVancher returned from Cheboygan for a visit last week, weighing only 210 pounds.

Daniel Stephan has moved with his family to Newell, Penn., where the AVALANCHE will find him every week.

Solon Holbrook and family came down from Mackinaw City last week for a visit with Grandpa Newman, and a rest.

For a stylish fall or winter suit call on Henderickson, the tailor, over C. Hanson's saloon. He guarantees satisfaction.

Dr. A. B. Spinney will be at the Depot Hotel Friday, Sept. 29th, from 1 to 9 o'clock, in the afternoon. Consultation free.

HEARSE FOR SALE.—Easy terms modern conveyance, French boat pattern, good condition; photograph sent, references given. Victor Hawkins, or Wm. M. Ramson, Jonesville, Mich.

Bring your blacksmithing to E. F. Dutton (Rasmussen's old shop, near red bridge) Work promptly attended to, and prices right. Horse shoeing a specialty.

Joe Kraus took the man Cook, who was convicted of assaulting him last week to the Detroit House of Correction for sixty days board.

Adam Sheets, adjudged insane at our last term of court was taken to the Asylum at Travers City Tuesday, by Sheriff Stillwell. He took Smith who was convicted of larceny, to Iona last week.

G. Vallad was down from Maple Forest Monday. He reports all in his neighborhood practically out of the way of frost, and that but slight injury has been done.

FOR SALE.—Sixteen acres of land on the southside of the river, between Baines and Brink's Addition to Grayling. All fenced; not platted. Very desirable for building lots. Call on or address S. Sickler.

For sale two fine yearling sows, bred to a thorough bred Poland China, and will farrow early in November, will be sold at fair price, as we are overstocked. Enquire at this office or at the farm in Beaver Creek.

W. A. MONTGOMERY.

Superintendent of Public Instruction has issued a very instructive and concise pamphlet, giving laws and legal forms, and directions for conducting meetings, etc., which are necessary to be known by district officers. It will be appreciated.

The fall millinery opening, at Mrs. Woodworth's will begin today and continue every day through the season. All are cordially invited to call any day and examine hats, trimmings and prices. This announcement is made because of my small rooms.

Mrs. J. Woodworth.

Will Chalker, who is best remembered here as one of our high school boys, has been promoted until he is manager of the large general store at Waters. Grayling boys get there all right, and we are glad to note their advancement.

Regular services at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath. Subject of morning service is "Teaching of the Tabernacle," in the evening, "Judas Iscariot." All are invited to worship with us and it is hoped that many may find great delight in the sanctuary of the Lord.

The Goodfellow Club met at the home of Mrs. Woodworth Tuesday evening this week to select a course of study for 1905 and 1906. It was decided to take Chautauqua Course as outlined in the magazine of that name. The 9th annual preliminary meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Bates Monday evening Oct. 2nd.

Twenty-sixth

ANNUAL REUNION

—OF THE—

Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Northern Michigan

The AVALANCHE was "making up" last week Wednesday while the veterans in town were at dinner, and therefore had to delay the report of the afternoon exercises. The tables were groaning under their generous load, and the ladies of the G. A. R. and the W. R. C., were winning words of praise for their management, and the excellent care given our guests. Dinner over and the inevitable smoke completed and the "Beat Band" again sounded the assembly at the opera house, where they gave several of their most choice selections while the crowd was getting settled.

The assemblage was called to order by president Waldron followed by an invocation by Rev. H. A. Sheldon, and Rev. E. H. Peters, a Son of a Veteran, was introduced, who held the audience in perfect attention for an hour, with an address which for appropriate selection and oratorical delivery has seldom if ever been excelled in this village.

From then till night the air was filled with melody, and the feeling of fraternity and good will that binds together these gray haired men, who, shoulder to shoulder had bared their breasts to the leaden hail of death, willing to die, if need be, that the Nation might live, was seen, and felt, intensified by time, as they realized its passing.

Supper was served, and in the evening all who cared were again gathered in the opera house where the floor was cleared for dancing and the orchestra of Amadore Brothers breathed such strains, as made the feet of the oldest grow young again, and "all went merry as a marriage bell," with no disturbing sound of "Cannon's opening roar."

Hundreds of our citizens joined in the festivities of the night, and most of our friends, leaving on the night trains, ended the reunion, which will be long remembered as a pronounced success.

We Advise

Every married man in Grayling to eat this item out of the AVALANCHE before handing it over to his wife or daughters for perusal.

Miss Williams

requests the pleasure of your company at her Millinery Opening.

Friday and Saturday

Sept. 29, and 30, 1905.

July 31st a warrant was issued against Ray Rotsford for the larceny of a watch from the section foreman at Lewiston. Sheriff Stillwell put the watch dogs out along the line, and he was caught by the officers at Saginaw Sept. 22d. Deputy Sheriff Nolan went down after him Friday night and Monday he pleaded guilty in justice Mahon's Court, who thought sixty days in the house of correction would be about right.

Mr. J. L. Boyd informs us that Mrs. Mary McKnight is about to move for a new trial. If we understand the matter Mr. B. recently visited his late client, was serving a life sentence in the Detroit House of Correction, and relatives interested in her case have been here to see him, and they, in cooperation with the prisoner, will endeavor to get the case re-tried. —Kalkaska Leader.

W. R. Johnston of Roscommon will sell at public auction Oct. 7, at his farm two miles from the village, fourteen cows, and a lot of young cattle, four horses, wagons and farm tools. Sheriff Stillwell will do the talking, which insures a big sale. It is a fine bunch of stuff, and ought to bring a lot of money.

President Waldron, Commander Dell Smith, Adj. Pond, Chaplain Ingerson and Comrads C. W. Wight and J. F. Wilcox were voted as the liveliest boys in the bunch at the Soldier's dance.

The unqualified success of the reunion last week is largely due to the personal efforts of Comrads Forbes, Smith and Pond, who gave unlimited time and attention to every detail.

Sunday, Sept. 17, at Bear Creek, in Roscommon County occurred a double tragedy, that will be long remembered.

The facts shown at the inquest and examination are that a quarrel between Fred Ogden and his wife last winter resulted in her leaving him, and going to Valparaiso, Ind., with Henry Knight, a married man, who lived across the road from her father's, who soon neglected her, so she had to go to work for her support, and she finally decided to return to her father's, Wm. Rupert, where she arrived the 11th inst., she was followed by Knight, who at his home, talking with his wife, saw Mr. and Mrs. Ogden approaching in a buggy, and seized a Winchester and fired at his wife. Ogden sprang toward him, and was shot so that he died in a few moments, a second shot at his wife shattered her hand, but before he could fire again, Mr. Rupert had secured his own rifle and killed the fellow. Mr. Rupert was acquitted at the examination.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the Highway Commissioner and the Township Clerk of the township of Grayling in their office in said township, until the 1st day of October 1905, at 10 o'clock a.m. for furnishing all the necessary materials and perform the following work, to wit: To make a highway, commencing on the west 1/4 post on section line between 10 and 15, Town 26, N. E. 4 W., running west to meander post on Portage Lake. Also a highway commencing at east 1/4 post between sections 10 and 15, Town 26 N. E. 4 W., thence running N 4 E. O. on the east 1/4 line section 10 to to S. E. 1/4 of section 10, Town 26 N. E. 4 W., according to the plans and specifications thereof, now in the office of the highway commissioner and clerk, and which will be open for inspection until the time above mentioned. Dated this 22d day of Sept. 1905.

CHAS. P. ROBINSON, Comm'r of Highways of the Township of Grayling.

Get Off Cheap.

He may well think, he has got off cheap, who, after having contracted constipation or indigestion, is still able to perfectly restore his health. Nothing will do this but Dr. Kling's New Life Pills. A quick, pleasant, and certain cure for headache, constipation, etc. 25c at L. Fournier's drug store; guaranteed.

NOTICE.

STATUTE OF MICHIGAN, ss. 34th Judicial Circuit.

Deeming it necessary I do hereby fix and appoint a special term of the Circuit Court for the county of Crawford, in said circuit, to be held at the court house in the village of Grayling, in said county, on Monday the 13th day of November, A. D. 1905, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which said term a jury will be impaneled. Dated September 20th, 1905.

NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge.

W. H. TAYLOR, Clerk.

Very low Rates to the Pacific Coast.

Summer Sight-seeing Tours. Reduced Rates are in effect this summer to Colorado, California, Oregon, Washington. An unusual opportunity to see our western country at low cost. Liberal stop-overs, choice of routes, cheap side rides. If you ever plan to go now is the time. Write for full particulars, stating what trip you have in mind. Illustrated literature for the asking. John Sebastian, P. T. M., Rock Island System, Chicago.

Mrs. George Stockin of West Branch, died suddenly in her chair last Saturday morning. She had been a resident of that city for twenty-three years, and was highly respected.

Attacked by a Mob

and beaten in a labor riot, until covered with sores, a Chicago street car conductor applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and was soon sound and well. "I use it in my family," writes G. J. Welch, of Tekonsha, Mich., "and find it perfect." Simply great for cuts and burns. Only 25c. at L. Fournier's drug store.

Royal Baking Powder

is made of Grape Cream of Tartar.

Absolutely Pure.

Makes the food more Wholesome and Delicious.

Don't Neglect! Gents—When you want a new Fall Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest wares and fabrics for Ladies' High Class Tailored Suits, on view at Ladies' Tailoring Establishment, Opposite McKay's Hotel

It's Preserving Time.

It's Preserving Time and if you want anything in that line, just leave your order at the store, and we will see that you get it.

We carry a full line of

FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES,

Flour, Hay, Feed, etc.

Butter and Eggs we get once or twice a week from the farmers, at lowest market prices.

If you don't come down town you may hand your order to the driver, and we will do the rest.

Respectfully Yours

H. PETERSEN,

The New Store.

What is a

C-I-G-A-R?

Try a Charles Denby, and you have a good definition.

JAMES W. SORENSON.

Grayling,

Michigan.

BLOOD DISEASED MEN

If you ever contracted any blood disease you are never safe unless the virus or poison has been eradicated from the system. Have you any of the following symptoms? Sore throat, ulcers on the tongue or in the mouth, hair falling out, aching pains, itching of the skin, sores or blotches on the body eyes red and smart, dyspeptic stomach, sexual weakness—indications of the secondary stage. Don't raise your system with the old fogey treatment—mercury and potash—which only suppresses the symptoms for a time only to break out again when happy in domestic life. Don't let quackery experiment on you. Our New Method Treatment is guaranteed to cure you. Our guarantees are backed by bank bonds, that the disease will never return. Thousands of patients have been already cured by our New Method Treatment for over 20 years. No names used without written consent.

Mr. E. A. C. writes: "Your remedies have done me more good than Hot Springs and all the doctors and medicines I had previously tried. I have not felt any of those pains or seen any sores or blotches for over seven years and the outward symptoms of the loathsome disease have entirely disappeared. My hair has grown in fully again and I am married and happy."

CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. WRITE FOR QUESTION BLANK. FOR HOME TREATMENT. CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. 25 YEARS IN DETROIT.

Drs. Kennedy & Kergan, 148 SHELBY STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

Boys' and Girls' SCHOOL SHOES For Hard Wear.

With the beginning of school comes the demand for stylish, good-wearing school shoes for your school children. After a careful preparation we are able to meet this demand at the following prices:

Boys' Shoes, size 2 1-2—5 1-2, in box velour and satin calf leathers, \$1.25 to 2.25.

Girls' Shoes, sizes 11—2, \$1.00 to 1.75.

Our New FALL DRESS GOODS have just arrived, and we can show all the new novelties of the season.

Our FURNISHING DEPARTMENT is complete in all lines.

A. KRAUS & SON,

Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

School Books!

We are Headquarters

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, etc., etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies.

We carry the finest line of tablets ever brought to Grayling.

Fournier's Drug Store,

The Old Reliable.

THE NEW FALL STYLES In Outer Garments.

Your every Fall need provided for in the big store, where stocks are up to date, large and comprehensive, gathered from the leading makers of the country, and offered you at such money-saving prices as to make it the best economy to trade at our store.



The New Autumn Fashions for Men.

This seasons showing is the best we have ever made, and the garments are so priced that they are within the reach of the most economical.

A complete line of Sacks and Double-Breasted.

The high grade suits we are now showing, are hand tailored, the same as the best merchant-tailors produce.

Men's Overcoats.

We are showing an elegant line of Men's Overcoats, in long, loose rain-proof mixtures, and in black.

Boys' Clothing.

We have an exclusive line of Boys' Kantwear-out Suits and Overcoats and they are built to stand the rough and tumble of the play grounds.



Ladies' Garments.

We have a superb exhibit, we have the styles and carry a stock of the very best, consisting of Furs, Coats, Skirts, Waists and Cravettes.

Infants' and Children's Garments.

In Infants' and Children's garments we have the largest and most complete assortment in town. Coats of Bear Fur and Crushed Plush and Fancy Mixtures.



Grayling Mercantile Co.

The People's Store.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE

N. P. OLSON, Prop'r.

Flavoring Extracts,

Paraffine Wax,

Tumeric-, Curry- and Mace-Powders,

and other necessities for pickling and preserving.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigars.

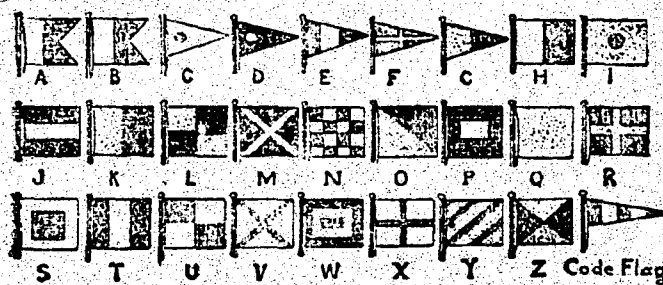
How SHIPS SIGNAL EACH OTHER AT SEA

The language of a ship is a language of signs. But notwithstanding this circumstance, all possible questions may be asked and answered, and every item of information given in the fullest degree by its medium, even though the conveying crafts be miles away.

The alphabet of this silent tongue is usually flags of various shapes and colors. But should the distance between the ship, or between the ship and a signaling station, be too great for colors to be distinguished, or should the wind be blowing between the two so that the flags are not on, one of two other methods must be adopted. The first is to represent each letter by combinations of three shapes—a cone, a ball and a drum. The second is to make use of a semaphore having three arms, the positions of which with regard to one side or the other of the post, and whether they are horizontal, upturned or downturned, indicate the letter desired.

As the ships which speak to each other are frequently of different nationalities, it is necessary that the signals should be international or common to all, and this is so. And another desirable thing is also provided.

It may occur to you that if a message, even one of brief length, were to be sent out letter by letter, the operation would be exceedingly tiresome, and consume time that perhaps could be ill afforded. To remove these



INTERNATIONAL CODE OF SIGNALS.

objections, a code has been made out dealing with all matters arising by means of which a host of things, from two to four in number, indicate whole sentences. For example, the flags Q, D and S ask the question "How does the land lie?" "P, O, "Are you in danger?" And so on.

In the illustration of the flags here given of this international code of signals, the various colors are indicated thus: Yellow by dots, red by vertical and blue by horizontal lines. You will therefore have no difficulty in picturing the true appearance of each.

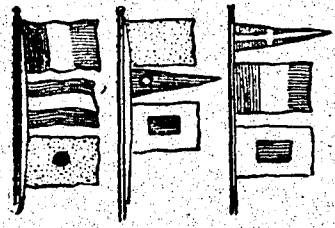
It is only since Jan. 1, 1902, that the code as here illustrated has been in exclusive use. The former code possessed no flags to represent the vowels X, Y and Z, and have been added, and an alteration has been made in the design and colors of a couple of the other flags, P and L.

You will notice that one of the flags—a pennant or flag running to a point, having two white vertical stripes on a red ground—is termed the code signal and answering pennant. When in use as the first, it indicates that the international code is being employed. When used as the second—as the answering flag—its significance is equivalent to "I notice you are wishing to communicate with me."

When a ship desires to speak to another, she opens the hull by hoisting her ensign with the code flag beneath it.

The ship spoken to immediately responds to the signal by hoisting the answering pennant at the "dip"—that is, two-thirds of the way up to, say, the masthead or peak.

The first then makes the desired signal, which may consist of two,



THREE OR FOUR FLAGS, BUT NEVER MORE THAN FOUR.

Should the second ship comprehend the signal, she makes known the fact by hoisting the answering pennant "close up," in which position it is retained till the signaling craft has hauled down her flags. It is then lowered to the "dip" again in readiness for the continuation of the message.

Should the signal be not distinguishable, or appear not to be applicable to the situation, the ship spoken to must intimate the fact by hoisting the proper flags for the purpose, keeping the answering pennant at the "dip" until the signal is thoroughly comprehended, when it is hoisted "close up."

Two-flag signals, from A to Y, are urgent and of importance, and take up ten pages of the code book. "Want a pilot," "I," "Machinery out of order," "B," are examples of the nature of these hoists.

Then there are the names of the various coasts of all countries, for example, "A U Y—A rupee, followed by the words and measures, "B C X—60, and auxiliary phrases, such as "B H W, "They must not be."

The general vocabulary is indicated

by the flags C X A to Z N P. "Pilot has been sent to you," "T J L, "Must take in more ballast," "P T S, may be given as illustrations.

The degrees of latitude and longitude, divisions of time, height of the barometer and thermometer, are signified by a hoist comprising two flags under the code pennant; while figures from cipher to five millions are denoted by two flags over the code pennant.

Geographical signals are shown by four-flag hoists, such as: A U Y T—Callao; A P H V—London.

The code flag over one flag has various significances. For example, when it is over L, the hoist denotes that cholera, plague, or yellow fever is on board. Over I, "Have not a clean bill of health." Over E indicates that the flags which must not be taken as representing the letters of the alphabet stand for. This is the alphabetical signal, and is employed when a name or address is about to be spelled out letter by letter. The code flag over P and over G indicate, in one case the end of a word or dot between initials, and in the other that the alphabetical signals are terminated.

Numerical signals—i. e., that the following flags are to be taken as representing the figures assigned to each of them in a table found in the book—are made known by hoisting the code pennant over M. Over N indicates the

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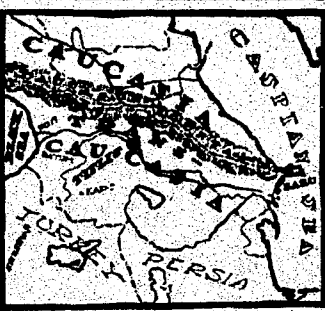
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TARTARS ON THE WARPATH.

Fearful Scenes of Slaughter and Arson in the Caucasus.

The rioting in the Caucasus between Tartars and Armenians, in which many thousands have been killed or injured and millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed, is the most desperate outbreak that has taken place in Russia for many years. For more than a week recent fighting has been going on between the rival factions in Baku, the great oil city on the shore of the Caspian, and in a score of more scattered villages. The principal cause of the outbreak, according to St. Petersburg advices, is the Moslem hatred of the Armenians. The Tartars, who are followers of the prophet, are a cruel and rebellious people, brooding restraint of any kind and intensely hating the Christians. How the first clash between the factions occurred is not stated in the reports coming from the scene of hostilities, but the disturbance, once started, spread like



SCENE OF THE TARTAR UPRISING.

wildfire, until Baku and scores of other places were experiencing all the horrors of actual war.

While Baku was the storm center of the fighting, there was great slaughter in outlying towns and throughout the whole oil region. In the village of Shusha the fighting between Tartars and Armenians continued five days and several hundred persons were killed or wounded. Almost the entire town was destroyed by incendiaries, the government buildings, churches and schools having been burned. A score of other places shared a somewhat similar fate. A large number of the people in Dushak, Achilla, Edlin and Baku were slaughtered, and the villages having been plundered by the Tartars were then set on fire.

At Baku, a serious conflict occurred between 1,000 Armenians and the government troops which had been dispatched to maintain order. Orders had been given to the soldiers to shoot down all rioters, whether Tartars or others, and the Armenians, on refusing to disperse, were raked with artillery. That the Armenians, however, are capable of giving a good account of themselves is evidenced by the fact that in the Baku district they have killed or wounded 1,500 Tartars.

The government troops sent to the disturbed region have proved unable to restore order and heavy reinforcements are now arriving at Baku. That city is utterly demoralized. Incendiary fires have laid a considerable portion of it in ashes, and hundreds of tanks filled with oil and naphtha have been destroyed. Hundreds of refugees in and about Baku have been burned and the loss inflicted upon the oil industry alone will reach \$10,000,000. All production is paralyzed and the industry as well as the direct loss to trade is enormous. Even with order restored, and that seems to be still far off, it will take more than a year before conditions in the Baku region will become normal. The Tartars are still plundering and burning wherever opportunity offers and are daily being worked up to greater fanaticism. The following incident, which occurred in Baku, shows their desperate spirit. A band of them barricaded themselves in the house of a rich Mussulman and fired from the windows on a patrol officer who summoned them to surrender. The Tartars continued firing while the officer was brought up. The guns laid the house in ruins, the Tartars perishing to a man.

Never Heard of Howells.

An amusing little incident was related recently to William Dean Howells. It seems that a reader of many novels from the West went into a New York bookstore and asked a bright-looking clerk for Howells' last book. "Yes, we have it," replied the clerk, and handed the customer a book by H. G. Wells. "No," said the Westerner, "not Wells—Howells—W. D. Howells." The clerk looked surprised, and going to the back of the store, conferred with another intelligent-looking specialist clerk. Both apparently were at a loss, and the second young man came forward and said: "Will you please tell me if he has ever written any other books?" "About sixty," retorted the Westerner, and with a sad smile for the passing of the bookshop he departed to seek "Miss Bellard's Inspiration" in the better informed department store.—Harper's Magazine.

Thought It Was a Proposal.

The Man—I trust, Mr. Buckley, that you don't agree with Maud Gonne when she says brainy women should not marry?

The Girl from Boston—This is so preposterous, dear Mr. Buckley!—Cleveland Leader.

Wild Barley in India.

Barley grows wild in the mountains of Himalaya, where it is apparently indigenous.

Contrary to Precedent.

"Yes," said the government official, "Mr. Haynes would make an ideal public servant. But it wouldn't do to appoint him."

"Why not?"

"Because he isn't enough of a money maker to enable him to say that he accepted the place at pecuniary sacrifice."—Washington Star.

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JAPANESE PEACE JUBILEE AT PORTLAND.



The Japanese Consul at Portland, Ore., and the commissioners from Japan at the Lewis and Clark Exposition united, at the instance of the imperial government, in a grand peace jubilee carnival at the exposition. The Mikado instructed his commissioners at the Portland fair to exert their utmost efforts to make a notable showing for Japan. Accordingly, the Japanese commissioners set themselves to the task of breaking the St. Louis record. They secured more than half the space in the Oriental Exhibit Palace, making by far the best showing of any foreign government.

When it became evident that the peace envoys at Portsmouth would reach an agreement, the Japanese determined to give expression to their appreciation of President Roosevelt's efforts as a peacemaker by arranging some sort of a celebration at the exposition, the only place where the Japanese people at this moment are officially taking part in any American enterprise of general public importance. They hit upon the idea of a peace jubilee carnival. It is said that about \$10,000 was expended by the Japanese representatives in the carnival, and the day was known as "Japan Day" at the exposition.

MARSHALL FIELD'S BRIDE.

Beautiful Mrs. Caton Who Has Married the Merchant Prince.

Seldom does a marriage attract greater public interest than that directed toward the union of Marshall Field and Mrs. Della Spencer Caton, which was recently celebrated in London.

Marshall Field is the world's greatest merchant, having famous stores in all parts of the globe. He is the largest taxpayer in Chicago, and in the United States and probably our second richest citizen. His wealth is conservatively estimated at \$25,000,000, though it may be much greater than this. His great stores in New York and Chicago are world famous, and his name is as almost as familiar in Europe as it is in America. He is 70 years of age, nearly 6 feet in height, erect in bearing and handsome in face. His hair is a fair and form which would attract attention in any company, as the personification of business, success and sterling citizenship. His first wife died nine years ago, and since that time he has gone very little into society, confining his visits to the homes of a few intimate friends, the Catons, who were his neighbors, being among the number. His residence is on Prairie avenue and the Caton mansion

presented at several European courts and is a familiar figure at the European watering places patronized by royalty and the aristocracy of the old world.

Mr. Caton, who was a warm personal friend of Mr. Field, about a year ago died suddenly in New York City.

THE NATURE OF ELECTRICITY.

Remains One of the Unsolved Problems of the Century.

Dealing with the science problems of the twentieth century Professor A. E. Dolbear says concerning the alluring mystery of electricity:

"Here on the threshold of the new century we are confronted with the question, 'What is electricity?' and the answer implied by the question seems to demand a something which could be described by one who knew enough, as one would describe some new mineral or gas or thing. Some eminent scientific men are befogged by the question, say it is some ultimate, unknowable thing, and hopeless as an inquiry. If it be a something it must be described by its constant properties, as other things are. If it be unlike everything else then it can, not be described by terms that apply to anything else. All material things have some common properties: A glowing coal is an incandescent solid, flame is an incandescent gas, but neither glow nor flame exists apart from the matter that exhibits the phenomena. Both are conditions of particular kinds of matter."

If electric phenomena are different from gravitative or normal luminous phenomena it does not follow that electricity is miraculous or that it is a substance. We know pretty thoroughly what to expect from it, for it is quantitatively related to mechanical and thermal and luminous phenomena as they are to each other, so if they are conditions of matter the presumption will be strongly in favor of electricity's being a condition or property of matter, and the question 'What is electricity?' would then be answered in a way by saying so, but such an answer would not be the answer apparently expected to the question. To say it was a property of matter would not be much more intelligible than to say the same of gravitation.

At best it would add another property to the list of properties we already credit it with, as elasticity, attraction and so on. In any case the nature of electricity remains to be discovered and stated in terms common to others forms of phenomena, and it is to be hoped that long before this new century shall have been completed mankind will be able to form an adequate idea of electricity as it now has of heat."

Professor Dolbear intimates in his article the belief that the field of investigation and research remains as large and fruitful as it has ever been.

Good Business.

A writer who spends his summers at the seashore tells the following story: An ignorant countryman who saw the sea for the first time was much impressed with the effect of the blue water and asked a fisherman if he could tell him the owner, as he would like to buy a gallon to take home to his wife. The fisherman replied, proudly:

"I's me man—we own it."

"Land sakes!" exclaimed the rustic. "Could you sell me a gallon for 50 cents?"

"Sure," said the fisherman; and he disappeared, returning in a few moments with a jar of water, for which he received the countryman's 50 cents.

The latter departed with his purchase. Returning later in the day, after the tide had gone out, he gazed in silent wonder at the water, which had reached

"Bonnets of Blue."
Just five years old,
This tale is true
In all respects of Bonnets of Blue—
A dear little maid:
Not just for rhyme,
Am I writing this.
("Am I keeping time,
And lockstep, too, like a soldier
true?")
"Beautiful eyes of sweetest hue."

She played around when the day was
fair,
All alone with no playmate there,
'Twas the time of battles and sword
and hum—
Of bugle note,
("Am I with the drum,
And lockstep square like a soldier
true?")
"Beautiful eyes and sweetest hair."

'Twas in time of battles and she knew
no more—
Than the battle song and the war
man's lore,
She marched with curls and banner
and gait—
Of knightly grace,
("Am I marching straight,
With lockstep lore, when the canon
man's roar?")
"Soldier child with her soldier lore."

When the spring bird sang,
Not just for rhyme—
Am I writing this,
("Am I keep time
And lockstep, too, like a soldier
true?")
Beautiful eyes of sweetest hue,
"Tears and angels and Bonnets of
Blue!"
—Capt. Wm. Page Carter in American
Illustrated Magazine.

Two Fingers for His Life.

By JOHN E. COTTON.

One blustering night last February
I sat pressed in against the wall at
Capt. Sol McDermott's little shop.
Early in the evening, among the
crowd of regular callers, a big, red-
faced fellow, unquestionably a New-
foundlander, came in and greeted the
old captain warmly. He extended his
hand. "I'll have to offer you my
left, cap'n," he said. "It's the best
I've got. The other one was damaged
a little when we lost the Peter-
heart."

"Hendry," said the old skipper, af-
ter he returned the newcomer's greet-
ing, "I believe that's the only happen-
ing out of Gloucester here that I
don't know all the particulars of. Sit
down here, son, and tell us about it.
We'll all like to hear."

Hendry needed a little urging, for
he was a man not much given to talk-
ing. But when the other visitors
warmly seconded the captain's re-
quest, he consented to tell the story.
We all settled back on the hard
benches, and Hendry began:

"We left the harbor here this time
last year for Flemish Cap Bank. We
were after a trip of codfish and gray
halibut.
"Our skipper, Sarge Bohlin, was
what we winter bankers call a driver.
On that trip he lived up to his repu-
tation, and drove the vessel straight
offshore from Cape Ann lights for
Flemish Cap in the face of everything
we met."

"We got some fifty thousand weight
of fish," snatched them, as we say
in winter. And when the glass show-
ed an able norther rising, we headed
for home. It was night when we got
under way. The wind had already
spoken up a good hubbly sea.

"Our crew was a good one. Every
night we used to get together aft in
the cabin, headed by the cook's fid-
dle, and sing till we grew sleep. The
skipper was one of the kind that al-
ways stood a watch on the runs in
and out. That night he had the lay
from nine to eleven o'clock."

"Twas so black and thick you
couldn't see the sheer-poles from the
wheel. Sitting down on deck to get
in the lee of the house, out of the
cold wind, the skipper would poke his
head into the companionway every
now and then and roar out, 'Pump!
Pump! Pump!' at every rest in our
songs. His big voice would start
a laugh among us below every time."

"We had got round to 'The Island
Belle,' a down-home song every one
of us knew. We had finished the
first part when in roared the skipper,
'Pump! Pump! Pump!' Only three
times he shouted, then he stopped
short."

"All hands seemed to be waiting for
the fourth one before we started off
on the second part of the song. Then
suddenly the skipper cried in a differ-
ent voice altogether:

"Jump, men! Jump quick!"
"I was never so surprised in all my
life. Our skipper was not the man
to mix up a joke and a serious mat-
ter. I saw the companionway full of
men struggling to get up on deck. A
crash came on our starboard quar-
ter. In pushed planks and timbers
almost on top of me. I was the last
man up."

"A steamer," thought I. But when
I raised my head up above deck and
caught sight of the big square sails
of a bark towering above us in the
darkness, I was more surprised than
ever. Every man that sat in that
cabin knew that our vessel's side was
above in for a space great enough to
sink her in a very few minutes. The
thoughts of cold, icy water and a
rough sea flashed on my mind."

"I heard a foreign voice yelling out
away up above us on the bow of the
bark. I couldn't understand a word
he said. He was terribly excited.
"Hurry over the port bow!" our
skipper shouted. I started forward
along the port side after the rest of
the hands."

"Our vessel lurched ahead on a sea.
Then on came the bark, crashing into
us again. The planks even forward

to where we stood began to rip and
tear apart under our feet.

"We're going down, skipper!" sang
out one of our fellows. I could see
from the way they tumbled the work
getting the dories overboard that
they were confused.

"Hendry, you got a line aboard of
her quick, if you can!" cried the skip-
per to me. I started back aft round
the cabin house, intending to get to
the other side, to where the bark had
cut into us, gram the end of any piece
of rope I could get hold of on our
deck and climb up on the bark's
headstays. Then I could make the
rope fast to help all hands up. But
my intentions miscarried.

"I threw my arms round in the
darkness for the bark's big chain
bolstay, the stay running from her
stem at the water-line up to the end
of her bowsprit. But I could find no
trace of it. I knew that it must have
been carried away when she struck us.
There were no other stays low
enough for me to reach them. I knew.
I turned, and grabbing the end of our
main-sheet, lying loose on deck, stood
ready to jump at anything offering
me a chance to get aboard the stran-
ger."

"The noise of the two vessels grind-
ing together, the roar of the wind and
sea and the slapping of sails and
booms were deafening. I could hear
nothing above it but the wild yells of
the foreigners on the back. We lurched
ahead again on a sea. I felt some-
thing swing hard against my back.
I turned and grabbed it. 'Twas the
big iron chain, the bark's bolstay,
dangling in the air from the end of
her bowsprit. Gripping one of the
big links in my right hand, and tak-
ing a turn in the main-sheet with my
left, I sang out with all my might:

"Cap'n, come round here! We
can all get aboard of her!"
"Not a word came back to me from
them. I did not know whether to try
to go back to them or not. While I
stood trying to decide, I felt our ves-
sel begin to fall away on a big sea.
It seemed to me that when the big
craft lurched ahead and struck up
again that she must bear us under."

"The chain I held to with my right
hand suddenly grew taut. It began
to pull away from me, and I knew the
two vessels were drawing apart. I
must let go either our own main-sheet
or the bolstay. 'Twas hard to decide
which to do."

"I felt our vessel shoot down and
ahead in the sea. The big, heavy
chain drew me along our deck to the
rail. I braced my feet against it
and pulled back with all my strength.
I grew so confused in the next second
by the drawing apart of the two ves-
sels, the thoughts of my duty to our
crew and the terrible roar all round
me that I seemed unable to think at
all."

"The chain hid up taut and hard.
My feet slipped on the icy rail, my
knees wobbled. Then off I shot from
our deck after the bark's stay, my
feet trailing along in the water. I
roared out to our crew with all my
might."

"The main-sheet was still wrapped
round my left hand. I started to push
the frayed end of it through one of
the links in the chain to take a turn.
But I had no sooner pushed the end
into the link than the rope drew taut,
so taut that I couldn't get a turn. I
took a firm grip on it with my hand,
so as not to lose it altogether."

"I heard the excited voice up above
me on the bark's bowsprit keeping up
a continuous yell. Then another joined
him. I looked all round me in the
darkness, to see if they had lower-
ed any rope to me, but could see
nothing."

"I began to call out to them to
come down on the bolstay, when
away drew the two vessels with a
lurch, the rope and chain grew hard
and tight, and I was raised up out
of the water. I hung there in the
air, clutching the rope in one hand
and the stay in the other."

"While I hung there another voice
broke out above me on the bark, and
sang out:
"You speak English? Speak
French? Speak German, or what you
speak?" And I knew right away that
the strong, calm voice belonged to
the captain of the bark."

"I threw me a rope, quick!" I called.
Then my arms drew out straight. I
bounced up and down between the
lightening chain and rope as if I was
on a throbbing clock-spring. A sharp
twinge shot across my back from
shoulder to shoulder, a burning sen-
sation ran the length of my arms;
then a numb, prickling feeling came
over them. Down I dropped into the
water. I had lost both my holds."

"The first plunge into the frosty
water is hard. It struck me all over
like a stinging slap. I came to the
surface right away—in fact, I fell
flat and didn't go under far."

"Then I began to swim. I roared
out, then again. Then with a jolt
my nose bumped hard against some-
thing."

"I couldn't see a thing before me.
'Twas all black. I put up my hands
and could feel the big, cold planks
and seams of a vessel. 'Twas not
ours; I could tell by the wide planks
and the rough seams. 'Twas the bark,
thought I. She's cleared our vessel
and is sailing off."

"Oh, about the bark! Oh-ho,
captain! I sang out."

"But with every word the side of
the big vessel seemed to slip along
by me faster and faster. My fingers,
trailing along her side, clutched at
every little rough spot, every paint
blister, in the spots where her planks
came together, but nothing gave to
the dika I made."

"She was leaving me behind fast.
I felt that my chance was gone. I
began to wonder where the rest of
our crew were, and if our vessel had
gone down."

"I roared out again with all my
might. 'Let go a boat or something,
quick!'"
"American man, you sit here!"
came back the captain's voice. You
forward there? Or where you are?"

"Right below you here! Throw me
something, quick!" I cried. But with
my words the side of the ship slipped
away from my hands. She seem-

ed to draw my strength and courage
away with her again.

"Catch a rope!" I heard the cap-
tain sing out. But before I could turn
my head to look for it, I began to
spin and twirl round in the big eddy
in the bark's stern. In I shot, and
brought up against it with a thump.
"I put up my hands when I struck,
and made a wild lunge for anything
I could get hold of. My right hand
slipped along her sloping stern to the
water. Then my fingers struck into
a little crack. I drove them ahead as
far as they would go. They were in
the jamb round the rudder-post."

"When I started to move ahead
with the vessel and bring strain on
them, my fingers began to slip back
from round the wet post. I put up
the other hand."

"O captain, come quick!" I cried,
when I felt my hold with both hands
slipping away, and I jabbed the fin-
gers of my right hand in as far as I
could, in the attempt to get them
into the narrow space between the
rudder-post and the circular groove
that it hung in. But it was of no
use."

"American man, hang on one min-
ute more!" cried out the captain, over
the stern, to me. "We're coming up
into the wind!"

"But I could not hang on. I had
nothing to hang on to. My strength
was gone. My left hand slipped en-
tirely away. I must let go and sink
before the big ship could come round
into the wind and lose her headway."

"Now my hold with my right hand
began to draw away. Then I felt
something tighten against my fingers.
It bore and pressed them hard."

"They are putting the helm hard
down," said I, and it's squeezing my
fingers in the jamb. By instinct I
jerked my hand back toward me.
Then, shutting my eyes and teeth, I
forced it back into the little crack as
far as I could."

"A terrible pain shot up my numb-
ed fingers and arm. The big rudder-
post turned slowly but surely. It
held me there fast until they swung
down and reached me from over the
bark's stern."

"It spoiled my hand, but it saved
my life—the only one of that crew!"
Youth's Companion.

The Toyland of the World.

A Tokio correspondent of an Ameri-
can weekly has much of interest to
say of Japanese toys. "Japan is the
original toyland. I really think that
Santa Claus must have a branch es-
tablishment in Tokio. There are me-
chanical toys that go about as if they
were alive—tin turtles walking
around on the earthen floor, mice
scampering under counters and
around on the shelves, huge gor-
geously colored paper butterflies and
dragon flies buzzing around in the air.
There are no toy-carriages in Japan,
because in Japan there are no real
carriages. But there are toy jirikis-
shas, which are little two-wheeled
carts pulled by little brown men
under great big mushroom-shaped hats
instead of by horses. And there are
toy cugos, which are the oldest kind
of grown-up cradles, that two men
carry, suspended from long bamboo
poles, upon their shoulders, and in
which grown-up folks have to sit,
curled up Turk-fashion, until their
feet go to sleep and they are forced
to demand the privilege of getting
down and walking. These are the
'carriages' of Japan, and, as toys,
would probably puzzle the average lit-
tle boy or girl at home."

Rossetti's East Indian Visitor.

Gabriel Dante Rossetti, poet and
painter, was once visited by an East
Indian prince who said to him:

"I wish to give you a commission
to paint a portrait of my father."

"Is your father in London?" asked
Rossetti.

"No, my father is dead," replied
the Oriental.

"Have you some photographs of
him or any portrait?"

"We have no portraits of him of
any kind."

"How can I paint a portrait of him,
then?" asked the artist. "It is impos-
sible. I could not think of attempt-
ing anything so absurd."

"Why is it absurd?" demanded the
prince gravely. "You paint pictures
of Mary Magdalene and Cleopatra,
and John the Baptist, and yet you have
never seen any of them. Why can
you not paint my father?"

The prince was so insistent that
Rossetti yielded in sheer desperation.
He painted an ideal head that was
certainly Oriental and also regal in
its bearing. The prince came to the
studio in great state to view it. When
the canvas was uncovered he looked
at it steadily and then burst into
tears.

"How father has changed!" he
cried.—Everybody's Magazine.

A New Boule de Suif.

In Paris the police have discovered
a woman whose peculiar sort of pa-
triotism has been compared to that of
Boule de Suif in Guy de Maupassant's
story. She was arrested recently for
having robbed a German merchant of
25%. To the Magistrate she made a
strange declaration. She said that
her main object in life was to decoy
Germans and to rob them. She went
about with them to cafes and music
halls, and while affecting to be very
interested in them she picked their
pockets. In this way she had an-
nocked for several years past over
£700. She had picked the pockets
of exactly sixty-seven Germans,
and she was proud of it. As her
reason for thus acting, the woman
said that in 1870 her family in Nor-
mandy had been completely ruined by
the German invaders, who stole her
father's cattle, pigs, fowls, and even
plate. She was then obliged to go
out as a dairymaid, but not being ac-
customed to servitude she came to
Paris, and began swaying and robb-
ing Germans. The Magistrate list-
ened to this tale calmly. It made no
impression on him, for he sent the
new Boule de Suif back to the depot,
there to await trial.—London Tele-
graph.

The vicar of Portman had no fewer
than fifteen curates.

WOMEN AND FASHION

Never Tell.
If you should learn of some dark sin
Pray, never tell—
The truth may cause the tears to start,
The truth may break another heart:
The truth may tear two lives apart—
So never tell.

No harm is done through unknown
deeds—
So never tell.
Some hearts know less of day than night,
Don't be the first to cause the blight;
Don't rob a life of sunshine bright—
So never tell.

The world is cruelly unjust—
So never tell.
If we but knew how hearts may break;
If we but knew how hearts may ache,
We'd leave them hope for Love's sweet
sake.

And never tell!
—Kate Thyson Marr.



To say that skirts are short is super-
fluous, for no well frocked woman
would think nowadays of being seen
in the street with a gown specially for
outdoors with a skirt touching. An
inch and a half from the ground is the
length decreed by smartest tailors.

Empire lines are most surely upon
us and the fall promises to be a season
for slender figures, though, of course,
the plump woman in an empire coat
will be inevitably sure. Those semi-
short-waisted lines seem to have been
promulgated from the bolero and in
many full jackets or long coats both
appear, bolero-like jacket effects being
simulated on to the garments. The
very extremely high collar still comes
out in spots, with coat tails, usually
of the Louis XV. style, going with it.

There will be no reason for a woman's
not having a black-and-white suit, for
it is becoming this autumn, for ad-
vance models show such a wide range
of styles that all figures should be
suited. To say that any particular
kind is not smart is impossible as
long as the sleeves conform to the one
fashion rule that they shall be large
at the top and small at the wrist, a
leg of mutton in some modification or
another. After that any lines one pre-
fers may be followed and the indi-
vidual figure be considered to appear
at its best.

Black lace coats are to be very smart
next winter, and are also worn now
with black chiffon gowns. The chiffon
and lace combine extremely well, and
often when it is desired to have a
sharp contrast the fashion is to wear
a white lace coat with a black skirt.
A bolero of white lace on a black dress.
If a woman has a good enough figure
to carry it off well, is always smart
and effective, but if the figure is not all
that may be desired, then it is just
as well to have the lace in black also,
thus eliminating the sharp contrast
outlining the figure.

Grace.
Young women can attain grace of
figure and prevent a superabundance
of flesh by the following exercises:
Stand on tiptoe with both arms, hands
firmly clasped, extended over the head.
This will reduce the flesh below the
waist, cultivate beautiful curves in
the arms, help to fill out the chest, and
will increase the height if the exercise
is practiced with persistence.

Another exercise which will give
poise is to stand solemnly on one foot,
extending foot and hand outward, and
stretch the arms at the same time.
When the left foot is stretched out the
right arm should be extended, and
vice versa.

Still another exercise is to stand in
a doorway and have one foot close to
the woodwork, and stretch the arm up
higher and higher. Be sure to stand
straight; then try the other side. This
exercise will serve to taper the waist
lines, and will bring about a graceful
carriage.

Miss Bessie Norton of London made
the first ascent of Mount Blanc this
year.

Lady Colin Campbell declares that
London society women are losing their
love of home.

Miss Maggie J. Walz of Calumet,
Mich., is editing the only Finnish pub-
lication for women in this country.

Mrs. Payne Whitney, daughter of the
late John Hay, will soon issue a vol-
ume of poems by her father, comprising
among others twenty-six love sonnets.

Rignolds (London) is reported to have
declared, "If I played Camille two nights
in succession, especially in the death
scene, I would die. I am sure I would
die, the part is so real to me."

Mrs. Elizabeth Joy, wife of ex Con-
gressman Charles F. Joy of St. Louis,
is at the head of a movement to se-

establish a school of philosophy in Los
Angeles, Cal., the institution to be lo-
cated in a temple of science to cost
\$1,000,000.

Miss Jean Reid, daughter of the
American ambassador at the court of
St. James, is in the swim. After Lady
Warwick's parties she was highly
praised, all the smart set uniting in
praise for her brightness as well as
her naturalness.

When Queen Wilhelmina made her
recent annual visit to Amsterdam and
attended Sunday services, the pastor
deemed it necessary to begin by ad-
monishing the congregation not to rise
when the queen entered and not to
level opera glasses at her during the
sermon.

To Wash Out Glass.
Never put heavy, elaborately cut
glass into the very hot water. The
depth of the cutting makes it danger-
ous to expose the glass to the sudden
expansion caused by the plunge into
the hot water. Rinse in tepid water
to which has been added a little am-
monia, and clean the irregular sur-
faces with a soft brush. It also is
unsafe to turn ice into a cut-glass dish
unless it has been gradually chilled in
the ice box.

Cracked cut glass can frequently be
preserved to a useful old age by the
skillful insertion of a few rivets. These
will not be noticeable and can be sup-
plied at any crockery store.

How to Reduce Flesh.
Avoid all starchy and sweetened
food, all cereals, vegetables containing
sugar or starch, such as peas, beans,
corn, potatoes, etc. Have your bread
toasted, sprinkle it with salt, instead
of butter. Hot water is an excellent
substitute for other liquids. Add a
little of the juice of lemons or lemons to
it, if you choose. Limit your sleeping
hours to seven at the outside. No
snaps. You must take exercise. Walk
at least five miles. In reducing flesh

have your husband about all the time.
"If you are thinking of a husband,"
continued this mother, "don't look for
outward shine, for glitter and glory;
homespun wears much better than
spangled net, so don't be afraid to ac-
cept the homely man who loves you
and who will take care of you instead
of waiting for an ideal that can only
exist in your own mind."

The Bath Sponge.
If you cannot afford one of the fine
large, white bath sponges, buy one of
the ordinary brown ones, even though
it is none too soft. Beat out the sand
and gravel which usually infect such
sponges and then soak it in a basin
of tepid water for twelve hours. Then
rinse, squeeze from it every drop of
water, and dip it into a solution of per-

NEW STYLES IN HEADGEAR.



the one fact to recollect is that fat is
carbon-oxygen destroys or burns out
carbon. You must consume the carbon
by the oxygen you take through your
lungs. The more exercise the more
oxygen and consequent destruction of
fat by the one healthful method of
curing obesity.

Married People Would Be Happier.
If home trials were never told to the
neighbors.

If they kissed and made up after
every quarrel.

If household expenses were propor-
tioned to receipts.

If they tried to be as agreeable as in
courtship days.

If each would try and be a support
and comfort to the other.

If each remembered the other was a
human being, not an angel.

If women were as kind to their hus-
bands as they were to their lovers.

If fuel and provisions were laid in
during the high tide of summer work.

If both parties remembered that they
married for worse as well as bet-
ter.

If men were as thoughtful for their
wives as they were for their sweet-
hearts.

If there were fewer silk and velvet
costumes for the street, and more
plain tidy house dresses.

If there were fewer "please, dar-
lings," in public, and more common
manners in private.

If wives and husbands would take
pleasure as they go along, and not
degenerate into mere tolling machines.

Recreation is necessary to keep the
heart in its place, and to get along
without it is a big mistake.

The Best Husband.
"It is not always the cleverest man
who makes the best husband," a moth-
er reminded her husband. "Very often
what the world calls a stupid man
will be far the easiest to live with.
When water pipes burst or children
have the croup, an ordinary man will
be so patient and helpful that you do
not realize what a perfect comfort it
may be until you have had experience
of a different sort of being at the head
of a house. I know it is very nice to
have the world talking of your hus-
band's greatness and cleverness, and
you are very proud of him; but this is
not every day in the week, and you

will find that the cleverest man is
often the most difficult to live with.
The truth may tear two lives apart—
So never tell.

No harm is done through unknown
deeds—
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If we but knew how hearts may ache,
We'd leave them hope for Love's sweet
sake.

And never tell!
—Kate Thyson Marr.

Two cupsful make one pint.
Sixteen tablespoonfuls liquid make
one cupful.
Twelve tablespoonfuls dry material
make one cupful.
One dozen eggs should weigh one
and one-half pounds.
Four even teaspoonfuls liquid make
one even tablespoonful.
Three even teaspoonfuls dry material
make one even tablespoonful.
Use: One tablespoonful soda to one
cupful molasses.
One teaspoonful soda to one pint
sour milk.
Three teaspoonfuls baking powder
to one quart of flour.
One-half cupful of yeast or one
quarter cake compressed yeast to one
pint liquid.

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